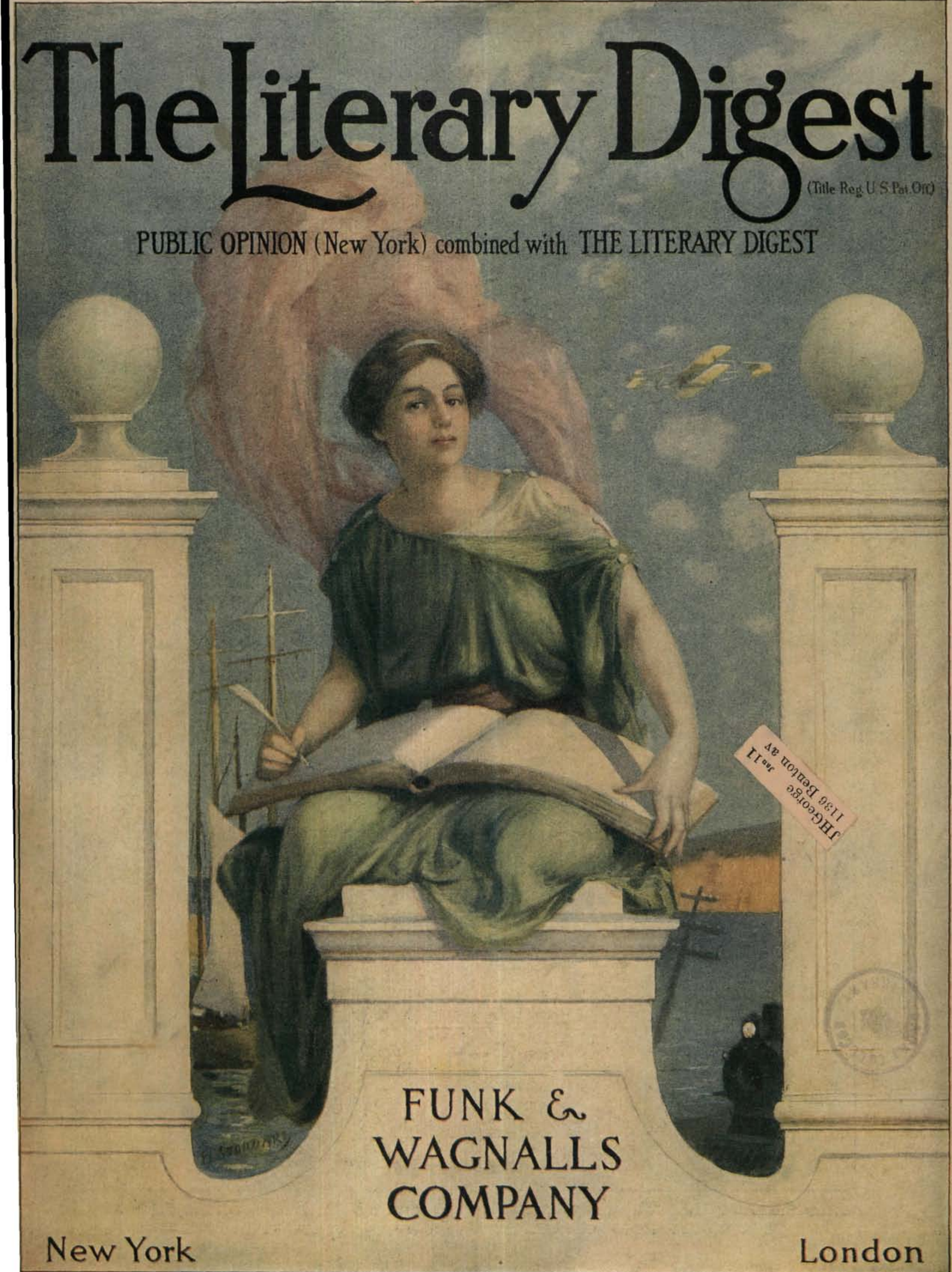
# The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

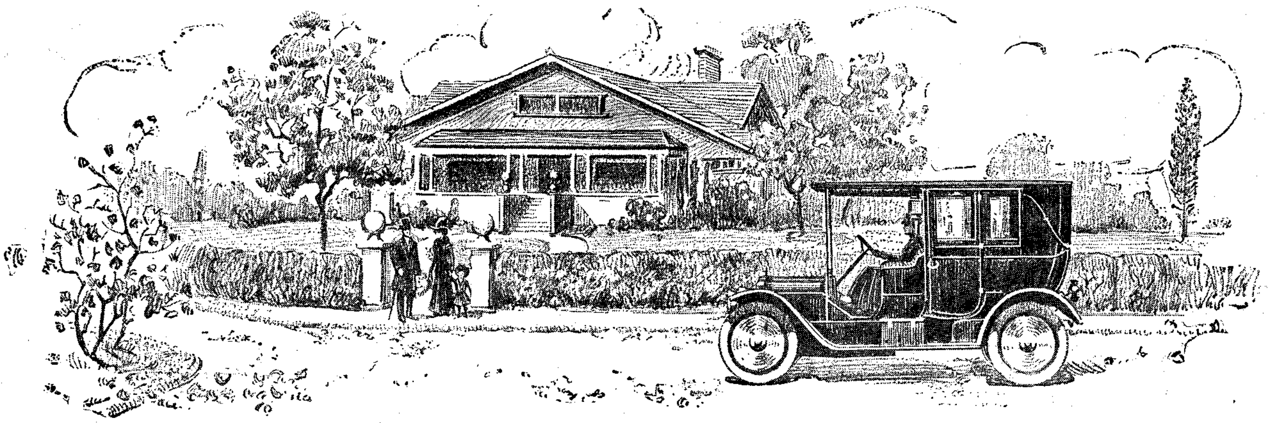


JHGeorge
1136 Benton av
Jan 11

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

New York London

Vol. 41, No. 15. Whole No. 1068 OCTOBER 8, 1910 Price 10 Cents



# The White Landaulet *Gasoline Car*

## A Perfect Equipage for Town or Country

Those who prefer the landaulet body to the limousine for fall and winter use will find the utmost of style in this type of body in the White Landaulet Gasoline Car.

Everything about it is of the class that appeals at once to people who know and appreciate artistic finish and furnishings.

The best way to describe it is to say that the usual White Excellence has been perfectly expressed in every detail.

The size of this landaulet is one of its great advantages.

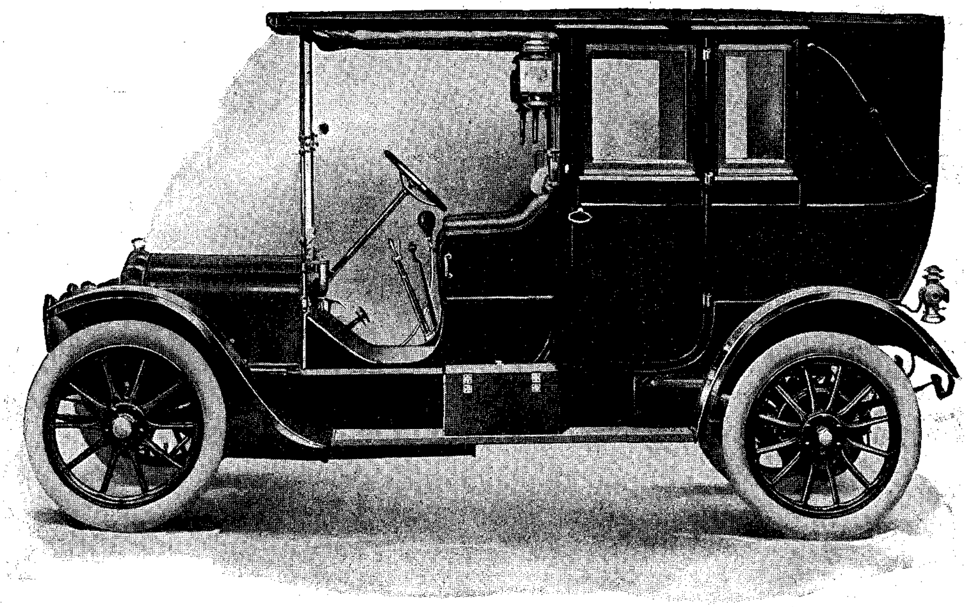
You never feel that it is too large when occupying it alone nor too crowded when it is filled to capacity.

The upholstering, in almost any shade or design desired, is supplied and guaranteed by us to be the finest possible to produce.

The richest leathers, the handsomest imported broadcloths, cords, tapes, etc., are the only kinds that meet with our approval, hence the only grades used. There can be today nothing finer or more efficient than the White Gasoline Landaulet.

The catalog describing it more in detail will be sent on request.

The White Company, 812 E. 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio



(36)

# Our 120-Page Book FREE

**England has her Britannica, France her Larousse, Germany her Meyer and Brockhaus. Each of these National works are built upon the old style plan and are not suited to the needs of the American student or seeker after knowledge.**

**It remained for the United States, the youngest of the great nations, to produce a National Reference Work—**

# The "Americana"

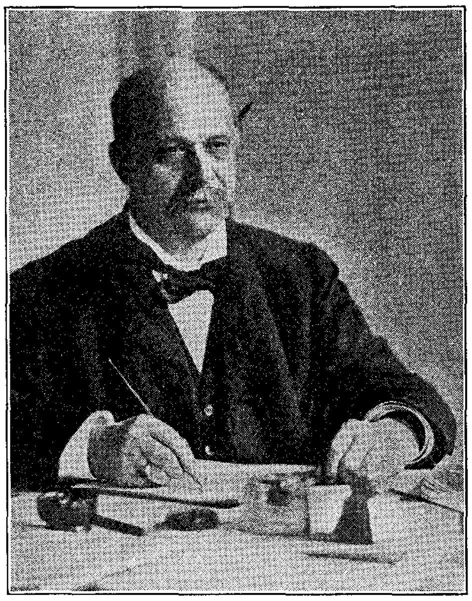
*BUILT UPON A MODERN AND ENTIRELY ORIGINAL PLAN*

## This is the Age of the Specialist

The old style plan was to have an office editor compile from other books an exhaustive treatise upon each important subject. The New Plan—The Scientific American Plan—is to prepare a *Series of Articles*, written by Specialists—men of authority, consituting a *complete development* of the subject. Thus you get the information you desire in brief and concise form, quickly and easily, and without wading through hundreds of pages for what you wish to know *at once*.

## Which?

WHICH would you rather have? One article on Japan compiled from other books by an office editor, or 20 articles written by 20 Japanese men of affairs, giving such a development of Japan as does not exist even in Japan itself.



## Which?

WHICH would you rather have? One treatise on electricity, 500 to 1000 pages, written by one man from other books, or 30 articles on electricity written by 30 specialists, each writer a *master* of his special department.

## Write Today for Big Advertising Offer

Let us send you our big 120-page book, setting forth more fully the great plan upon which this, the first and only American National Reference Work, has been constructed. The 1910 edition gives the latest word in all departments of the world's progress. The fact that *The Americana* is issued under the editorial supervision of *Frederick Converse Beach*, editor of *Scientific American*, whose picture appears above, gives the work the stamp of highest authority. Over 2000 of the world's great scholars and experts have assisted Dr. Beach in this great undertaking.

### President Truesdale of Lackawanna R.R. says:

"Chances for advancement to the top of the ladder were never so plentiful for young men as they are to-day. There is a greater demand for men who can 'do things' than ever before in the history of our country. Practical men and not theorists are the men who succeed."

## YOUR Chance is NOW
## Send This FREE Coupon

The man who is *best prepard* can DO THINGS and do them better. The knowledge of the world is offered you in The Americana on this stupendous advertising opportunity. Don't fail to send this free coupon.

**SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN COMPILING DEPT.**
**225 Fifth Ave., New York City**

### FREE Request Blank

**Scientific American Compiling Dept.**
**225 Fifth Ave.**
**Dept. 109, New York City:**

Send me your 120-page book with full particulars of your special advertising offer.

Name..........................................

Occupation..........................................

Street..........................................

Town and State..........................................

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**TOPICS OF THE DAY:** PAGE
Mr. Roosevelt's Mastery in New York . . . . . . . 571
The Shouting of the Captains . . . . . . . . . . . . 573
How We All Own the Railroads . . . . . . . . . . . 575
A Blow for the State Rate-Makers . . . . . . . . . . 576
Cheering Death-Rate Figures . . . . . . . . . . . . 577
Prohibition "Coming Back" . . . . . . . . . . . . . 578

**FOREIGN COMMENT:**
A "Rule of Three" to Save France . . . . . . . . . 579
Too Much Money in Russia . . . . . . . . . . . . . 579
International "I Spy" . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 580
The British Workers' Side of It . . . . . . . . . . 581

**SCIENCE AND INVENTION:**
Beer as a Cause of Pellagra . . . . . . . . . . . . 583
The Dethronement of Steam . . . . . . . . . . . . . 583
Fear of The Hospital . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 584
Hygiene in European Schools . . . . . . . . . . . . 584
A Chino-American Telephone Exchange . . . . . . . 585

**SCIENCE AND INVENTION** *(Continued)*: PAGE
Sources of "False" Hair . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 586
Baseball by Electric Light . . . . . . . . . . . . . 586
Every Man His Own Ice-Maker . . . . . . . . . . . . 587

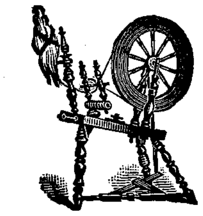
**THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:**
Economic and Religious Sides of Ober-Ammergau . 588
Conservation of College Students . . . . . . . . . 589
Canada's Religious Complexion . . . . . . . . . . . 589
A Business View of the Ministry . . . . . . . . . . 590

**LETTERS AND ART:**
A Thrust at Holman Hunt's Critics . . . . . . . . . 591
Mrs. Ward's Weak "Treachery" . . . . . . . . . . . 591
Neglect of Modern Composers . . . . . . . . . . . . 592
Mr. Hammerstein's Invasion of London . . . . . . . 593
The Old Days of the Drama—and the New . . . . . 594

**MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS** . . . . . . 595-604
**MISCELLANEOUS** . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 606-622

**THE TITLE OF THE COVER DESIGN** is "Receiving the News." It is the work of Mr. F. L. Stoddard.

*Registered Trade Mark.*



*Established Half a Century.*

## New Styles In Fall Flannels

In a variety of weaves and in an extensive assortment of new and desirable styles, appropriate for Women's, Children's and Men's wear.

**Scotch Washable Flannels,** in solid colors and neat stripe effects, width 29 inches, 40c per yard. Another line in a very wide range of designs, width 34 inches, 50c per yard.

**Viyella Flannel** (guaranteed unshrinkable), in solid colors and a variety of over 175 different styles, width 31 inches, 75c per yard.

**Silk and Wool and Taffeta Flannel** (unshrinkable). Very attractive, both in design and quality, being light in weight and of a lustrous finish. Width 30 inches, $1.20 per yard.

**Printed All Wool French Flannel,** in dots, stripes, figures and new Persian effects on white and colored grounds. Width 27 inches, 75c per yard.

**All Wool French Challies,** in allover Persian and Border effects, as well as small figures and other designs. Width 30 inches, 75c per yard.

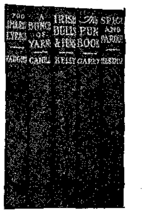
**All White Flannels,** plain and fancy weaves, in all the different weights for Waists, Dressing Sacques and Children's Wear, in the different widths, 65c per yard and up.

*Samples of any of the above lines mailed free on request.*

**James McCutcheon & Co.**
**5th Ave. & 34th St., N. Y.,** Opposite Waldorf=Astoria

**The Jolly 5** *Continuous "Vaudeville" at home.*

**Modern Humor**



| | |
|---|---|
| IRISH BULLS AND PUNS Cloth 75c. | MONOLOGUES AND PARODIES Cloth 75c. |
| A BUNCH OF YARNS Cloth 75c. | |
| 700 LIMERICKS Cloth 75c. | THE NEW PUN BOOK Cloth 75c. |

*Any of the above books postpaid on receipt of price.*

**SPECIAL 30-DAY OFFER** We will send complete set of "Modern Humor" in neat box prepaid for **$2.50** and return remittance if not satisfactory. C.O.D. if desired. Descriptive circular FREE.

**F. VERNON & CO., 103 Park Ave., New York**

**Making the Man**

To boss and not be bossed is your desire. Here is a fulfillment? **MAKING THE MAN WHO CAN** develops **YOU** and fattens the pocket-book! NAUTILUS deals with health, success, and personal development—practical subjects connected with daily living. Send 10c. for NAUTILUS 3 months' trial and the book free; or send $1.00 for NAUTILUS 18 months and the book free.

**ELIZABETH TOWNE, Dept. 56, Holyoke, Mass.**

**Riverdale Country School For Boys**
**(4th Year)**

**14 Acres overlooking Van Cortlandt Park at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. City** Quickly reached by Broadway Subway Express. *Boarding Pupils* have all the advantages of a country school located a hundred miles from the city. *Day Pupils* work and play in the healthful open country from morning until dusk. Substantial preparation for college. Thorough work with younger boys. Send for catalogue

**FRANK S. HACKETT, Head Master**
**Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. City**

**CLIFFORD WILEY** Barytone, 2469 Broadway, New York City.

Resumes instruction in Vocal Culture. Voices tried by appointment. Mrs. Wiley arranges for a limited number of out-of-town pupils in our home. Social and musical advantages. SUMMER SCHOOL, "Harmony Manor," Indian Neck, Conn.

**SHORTHAND**

The great stepping-stone to business success. Good stenographers get employment in almost any city. 14 easy lessons right at your own home, during spare time, make you proficient. Cost so small it will astonish you. Full details free. Write now.

**William E. Towne, Dept. 17, Holyoke, Mass.**

**The Pratt Teachers' Agency**
**70 Fifth Avenue, New York**

Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private school. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

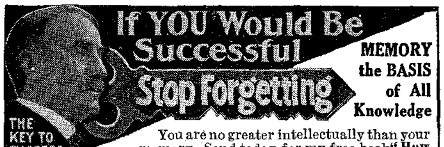
433 Chances to 1 there's a book in the new, 1910, Funk & Wagnalls Company's

**CATALOG OF PUBLICATIONS**

which will interest *you*—for we have just counted **433 separate titles** in this new catalog. There are books on every conceivable subject, from "Fiction" to "New Thought" and "Helps for the Young." Full and complete descriptions of each book.

**A copy of this interesting catalog belongs to you as a reader of The Literary Digest. Merely ask for it on a postal card.**

**Funk & Wagnalls Company** 44-60 E. 23d St. NEW YORK



**MEMORY the BASIS of All Knowledge**

You are no greater intellectually than your memory. Send today for my free book "**How to Remember**"—Faces, Names, Studies—Develops Will, Concentration, Self-Confidence, Conversation, Public Speaking. Increases income. Sent absolutely free. Address **DICKSON MEMORY SCHOOL, 754 Auditorium Bldg., Chicago**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**
**Correspondence-Study Dept.**

**HOME STUDY**
18th Year

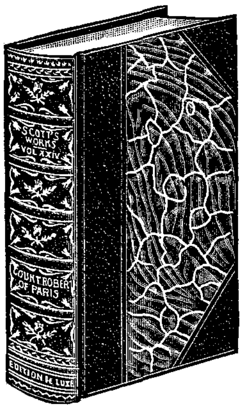
offers 350 class-room courses to non-resident students. One may thus do part work for a Bachelor's degree. Elementary courses in many subjects, others for Teachers, Writers, Accountants, Bankers, Business Men, Ministers, Social Workers, Etc. Begin any time.

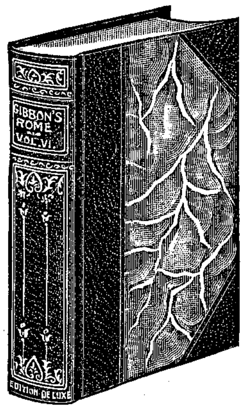
**U. of C. (Div. R) Chicago, Ill.**

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

# Clarkson's End-of-Stock Set Sale

## 405 De Luxe Subscription Sets of Standard Authors At One-Fourth of Publishers' Prices





While hunting book bargains in New York I found a subscription house that had just closed its sale on a rich de luxe line of standard authors, and had left from 4 to 26 sets of each. The stock was too small for me to list in my catalog, but I was offered so good a bargain that I could not resist, and I bought the lot—405 sets in all—and now offer them, while they last, to Literary Digest readers at a small advance on cost to me, or at about one-fourth the regular prices. These are the rich and expensive de luxe sets that go into cultured and luxurious homes. At my prices anyone can afford them. The stock is all new, fresh and perfect in every way, just as it came from the bindery. Printed on specially made paper. Large print. Bound in rich three-fourths morocco. Hand-tooling. Photogravure illustrations on Japan, India and plate paper.

**I Ship These Sets on Approval**—Letting you examine them in your home before paying, and return at my expense if they are not satisfactory in every way. I know these sets will please you, but I don't ask you to pay until you have seen them and are satisfied. In ordering please use coupon below.

**DAVID B. CLARKSON, The Book Broker, 385 Wabash Ave., Chicago**

**SCOTT**—24 volumes. 17 sets. De luxe subscription edition, limited to 1,000 numbered sets. The text is as revised by Scott shortly before his death, with all the notes, introductions, glossaries, and indexes to scenes, characters and incidents of the personally revised edition. Large Scotch-face type on antique wove white paper. Nearly 200 illustrations in duotone and photogravures on India paper. Bound in three-fourths dark green grained morocco. Gold tops and full gold back stamping from thistle design. Marbled sides and linings. Uncut edges. Silk headbands. Size of volumes 5¾x8½ inches.
Publishers' price, **$96.00.** My price, **$23.98**

**The following sets are all made in the same size and same rich style as Scott. Bindings are the same fine three-quarters morocco, but the color of the covers varies in the different sets and each set has its own back stamp. All are limited editions, mostly numbered.**

**DUMAS**—18 volumes. 14 sets. 24 masterpieces of this great romancer. 96 duotones on plate paper.
Publishers' price, **$72.00.** My price, **$19.85**

**GOETHE**—7 volumes. 12 sets. Faithful translations. Many photogravures and half-tones.
Publishers' price, **$28.00.** My price, **$6.98**

**FIELDING**—6 volumes. 19 sets. Magnificent photogravures from paintings by eminent artists. Companion set to Smollett.
Publishers' price, **$30.00.** My price, **$7.45**

**SMOLLETT**—6 volumes. 17 sets. Companion set to Fielding. Fine series of photogravures.
Publishers' price, **$30.00.** My price, **$7.45**

**STERNE**—6 volumes. 13 sets. Reprint of the costly 1780 edition, with additional matter. Numerous photogravures and etchings on fine paper.
Publishers' price, **$30.00.** My price, **$7.95**

**WILDE**—10 volumes. 8 sets. Authorized by Mr. Ross, Mr. Wilde's literary executor. Many photogravures and halftones.
Publishers' price, **$45.00.** My price, **$10.95**

**PEPYS' DIARY**—4 volumes. 7 sets. Lord Braybrooke edition. Unexpurgated. 100 photogravures and halftones.
Publishers' price, **$25.00.** My price, **$6.45**

**BALZAC**—18 volumes. 6 sets. Comedie Humaine complete. Many photogravures and halftones from original paintings.
Publishers' price, **$67.50.** My price, **$17.75**

**GUIZOT**—8 volumes. 11 sets. History of France. Robert Black translation. Copiously illustrated with photogravures and duotones on India paper.
Publishers' price, **$32.00.** My price, **$8.95**

**STEVENSON**—10 volumes. 26 sets. Duotone frontispieces. Japan title-pages. Life by Colvin.
Publishers' price, **$35.00** My price, **$9.40**

**HUGO**—10 volumes. 11 sets. 90 full-page photogravures and halftones on India paper.
Publishers' price, **$45.00** My price, **$10.85**

**THACKERAY**—10 volumes. 11 sets. 134 of Brock's paintings and Thackeray's own drawings in photogravures and duotones on Japan and India paper.
Publishers' price, **$42.50** My price, **$12.45**

**LONGFELLOW**—10 volumes. 6 sets. Specially large type. 83 photogravures and duotones on Japan and plate paper.
Publishers' price, **$45.00** My price, **$11.65**

**SHAKESPEARE**—20 volumes. 12 sets. Cambridge text. Notes, prefaces and introductions by Gollanz and Hudson. Critical articles by hundreds of Shakespearean scholars. 170 photogravures and mezzogravures.
Publishers' price, **$85.00** My price, **$21.75**

**EMERSON**—6 volumes. 12 sets. Photogravures, frontispieces and many duotones. Illuminated title pages on Japan vellum.
Publishers' price, **$24.00** My price, **$6.40**

**IRVING**—10 volumes. 9 sets. Numerous photogravures, halftones and maps. Illustrated titlepages on Japan vellum.
Publishers' price, **$42.50** My price, **$11.65**

**BURNS**—6 volumes. 7 sets. Scotch words in Italics and English equivalents at end of line. Copious notes. Thomson collection of Burns' songs. Over 100 pages of photogravures, duotones, etc.
Publishers' price, **$30.00** My price, **$8.95**

**ELIOT**—8 volumes. 14 sets. 65 full-page engravings from original paintings.
Publishers' price, **$32.00** My price, **$8.95**

**DICKENS**—20 volumes. 8 sets. Text and illustrations of Chapman & Hall edition, as revised by Dickens himself.
Publishers' price, **$90.00** My price, **$21.65**

**SCHILLER**—5 volumes. 19 sets. Complete. Illustrated with many photogravures and halftones.
Publishers' price, **$20.00** My price, **$5.15**

**POE**—10 volumes. 9 sets. Poems, stories, criticism, letters. Numerous portraits and scenes.
Publishers' price, **$45.00** My price, **$11.75**

**KINGSLEY**—7 volumes. 12 sets. Many photogravures on plate paper. Titlepages on Japan paper.
Publishers' price, **$30.00** My price, **$7.55**

**WORLD'S GREAT LITERATURE**—10 volumes. 8 sets. Equal in scope and value to Warner's famous work. 12,000 pages. 6x9 inches. Richly illustrated. Bible paper.
Publishers' price, **$45.00.** My price, **$10.95**

**HAWTHORNE**—9 volumes. 7 sets. Rich duotone frontispieces on special paper. A desirable edition.
Publishers' price, **$31.50.** My price, **$8.95**

**PLATO**—3 volumes. 21 sets. "Dialogues," "Republic," and "Trial and Death of Socrates." Photogravures and duotones on India paper.
Publishers' price, **$15.00.** My price, **$3.75**

**PLUTARCH**—5 volumes. 13 sets. Lives of Illustrious Men. Dryden translation. Illustrated with photogravures and busts in line.
Publishers' price, **$20.00.** My price, **$5.85**

**KIPLING**—10 volumes. 9 sets. Over 40 photogravures and halftones. Rubricated title pages.
Publishers' price, **$37.50.** My price, **$8.98**

**SHAKESPEARE**—10 volumes. 6 sets. Same plates as the 20-volume set described elsewhere. 10 photogravures and 40 mezzogravures.
Publishers' price, **$45.00.** My price, **$11.50**

**DE MAUPASSANT**—10 volumes. 7 sets. Many stories never before in any English edition. Many photogravures and halftones.
Publishers' price, **$45.00.** My price, **$10.98**

**TAINE**—4 volumes. 5 sets. History of English Literature. Many photogravures on Japan paper and duotones on India paper.
Publishers' price, **$20.00.** My price, **$5.38**

**GIBBON**—6 volumes. 8 sets. History of Decline and Fall of Roman Empire. Milman, Guizot and Wenck notes. Edited by Dr. Wm. Smith. Brook's autobiography of Gibbon.
Publishers' price, **$30.00.** My price, **$7.98**

**GREEN**—5 volumes. 4 sets. History of the English People. The fifth volume has been added to Green's work, bringing the history down to 1909. Many photogravures and halftones.
Publishers' price, **$22.50.** My price, **$6.35**

**IRISH LITERATURE**—5 volumes. 5 sets. 7,275 selections. Part of fifth volume in Gaelic with English translation. Portraits and Irish scenes.
Publishers' price, **$30.00.** My price, **$7.75**

**WORLD'S BEST POETRY**—5 volumes. 7 sets. 5,000 pages. 6x9 inches. 2,000 poems, 3,000 quotations. 5,000 topics, 25,000 references. 120 photogravures and portraits.
Publishers' price, **$30.00** My price, **$7.75**

**SLOANE**—4 volumes. 7 sets. Life of Napoleon, by Prof. W. M. Sloane, of Princeton University. Many full-page halftones. 7½ x 11 inches.
Publishers' price, **$28.00.** My price, **$8.75**

**BURTON'S ARABIAN NIGHTS**—17 volumes. 5 sets De luxe Medinah edition. Many etchings and photogravures by hand on Japan vellum. Bound in art buckram. Gold tops.
Publishers' price, **$170.00.** My price, **$23.50**

**PAINE'S ORIENTAL TALES**—15 volumes. 13 sets. Printed privately in London. Photogravures on Japan vellum. Art cloth. Labels on back. Gold tops. Untrimmed edges. 6½ x 9 inches.
Publishers' price, **$75.00.** My price, **$15.95**

### How to Order on 5 Days' Approval

Check below the sets you want and mail me this coupon. If you are rated in the commercial reports, attach your business letter head. If not rated, please give bank or commercial references. I will then ship on approval, books to be paid for after five days' examination, or returned at my expense if not satisfactory. If you remit with order and books are unsatisfactory, return as above and I will refund money at once.—DAVID B. CLARKSON.

**David B. Clarkson, 385 Wabash Ave., Chicago**

Send me the sets checked below, to be paid for by me after 5 days' examination, or returned at your expense at that time if not satisfactory. Or I will pay for what I want and return what I don't want.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balzac 18 vol. | $17.75 |
| Burns 6 vol. | 8.95 |
| Burton's Arabian Nights 17 vol. | 23.50 |
| De Maupassant 10 vol. | 10.98 |
| Dickens 20 vol. | 21.65 |
| Dumas 18 vol. | 19.85 |
| Eliot 8 vol. | 8.95 |
| Emerson 6 vol. | 6.40 |
| Fielding 6 vol. | 7.45 |
| Gibbon 6 vol. | 7.98 |
| Goethe 7 vol. | 6.98 |
| Green 5 vol. | 6.35 |
| Guizot 8 vol. | 8.95 |
| Hawthorne 9 vol. | 8.95 |
| Hugo 10 vol. | 10.85 |
| Irish Literature 5 vol. | 7.75 |
| Irving 10 vol. | 11.65 |
| Kingsley 7 vol. | 7.55 |
| Kipling 10 vol. | 8.98 |
| Longfellow 10 vol. | 11.65 |
| Paine's Oriental Tales 15 vol. | $15.95 |
| Pepys' Diary 4 vol. | 6,45 |
| Plato 3 vol. | 3.75 |
| Plutarch 5 vol. | 5.85 |
| Poe 10 vol. | 11.75 |
| Schiller 5 vol. | 5.15 |
| Scott 24 vol. | 23.98 |
| Shakespeare 20 vol. | 21.75 |
| Shakespeare 10 vol. | 11.50 |
| Sloane's Napoleon 4 vol. | 8.75 |
| Smollett 6 vol | 7.45 |
| Sterne 6 vol. | 7.95 |
| Stevenson 10 vol. | 9.40 |
| Taine 4 vol. | 5.38 |
| Thackeray 10 vol. | 12.45 |
| Wilde 10 vol. | 10.95 |
| World's Best Poetry 5 vol. | 7.75 |
| World's Great Literature 10 vol. | 10.95 |

*Name*......................................................

*Street and No*.............................................

*P. O*............................ *State*....................

# The Very Latest

THE ONLY HISTORICAL WORK
BROUGHT DOWN TO 1910

A NEW SEVEN VOLUME EDITION
OF THE STANDARD

## LARNED'S HISTORY FOR READY REFERENCE

is now ready. Gleaning in every field and department of History, political, social, economic, religious, educational, from great historians and special students, quoting exactly from more than 2000 writers, on more than 23,000 subjects, alphabetically and chronologically arranged, with an interwoven index, Mr. Larned has compiled a work that is unique in kind and quality, as it is in interest and usefulness. Complete texts of national Constitutions and of over 200 great basic documents of history, with many historical maps, are features of important value. Hundreds of eminent Statesmen, Jurists, Divines, Teachers and others have volunteered warm words in praise of the work.

The new volume gives latest and full information of all the great movements of the day, concerning Trusts, Railway Regulation, Tariff and Currency Reform, Municipal Reform, Labor Movements, Peace Movements, Conservation, etc.

**AGENTS WANTED**

Write for specimen pages, prices and terms to

**C. A. NICHOLS CO., Publishers**
**SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

---

"An extraordinarily stimulating book."
*N. Y. Evening Post, Aug. 19, 1910.*

# The Direction of Desire

Suggestions for the application of psychology to every-day life. By Stanley M. Bligh. Size 3¾ x 6 inches. Cloth 70c.; Venetian Morocco, $1.00.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, AMERICAN BRANCH
35 WEST 32ND STREET, NEW YORK

---

# LEARN TO REASON

Send for a little book called
**"PHILOSOPHY AS A SCIENCE," by Dr. Paul Carus**
Pp. 220. Price, paper, 25c.; cloth, 50c.

It contains a brief statement of the principles of Philosophy and a list of books and articles; an excellent guide to those who want to begin a systematic course of reading in the

**PHILOSOPHICAL CLASSICS**

**THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING COMPANY**
Founded in 1887 for the increase and diffusion of scientific knowledge
**Send for Complete Catalogue**
**378-388 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.**

---

### LATEST LAW BOOKS

Constitutional History and Law, by Albert H. Putney, 1908, 500 pp., $3.50. Bar Examination Review, by Albert H. Putney, 1910, 500 pp., $4.00. Prices include delivery. Catalogue of Rare and Miscellaneous Books and Students' Law Books, second-hand and new, mailed free on application.

ILLINOIS BOOK EXCHANGE, Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

---

# Before You Vote

## Read This Book

# "THE DETHRONEMENT OF THE CITY BOSS"

A STUDY OF THE COMMISSION PLAN OF CIVIC GOVERNMENT, AS BEGUN IN GALVESTON, DEVELOPED AND EXTENDED IN DES MOINES, AND ALREADY TAKEN UP BY MANY OTHER CITIES IN THE EAST AND WEST

*By* John J. Hamilton

**From the Mayor of Des Moines, Iowa**

"It is a clear-cut, comprehensive exposition of the Des Moines or commission plan of city government, not only carefully analyzed but written in excellent English. Certain chapters alone would give one the best conception he could possibly get of the Commission Plan of City Government. . . The author has been interested in municipal government for many years, including the adoption and initiation of the commission plan in Des Moines, and has been familiar with its workings ever since. The book should be in the hands of everyone; especially should it be distributed largely in those cities where the adoption of the commission plan of government is under consideration."—**Mayor James R. Hanna**, of Des Moines, May 21, 1910.

**Price $1.20 net; by mail $1.30**

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23rd Street New York

---

# Notice to Principals and Teachers

***Booklet Sent FREE. See Below***

## Put One Unabridged Standard Dictionary

### In Every Schoolroom in the Country

"Wonderfully comprehensive; superb."—U. S. Commissioner of Education, Hon. E. E. Brown.

"Well worthy of universal recognition."—New York State Supt. of Education, Hon. A. S. Draper, LL.D.

"Truly magnificent."—Prof A. H. Sayce, D.D., LL.D., Oxford University.

"Have always recommended it."—Conn. State Supt. of Education Hon. C. D. Hines.

Every child, at school or at home, should have easy access to a standard unabridged dictionary. Sooner or later they will have to become familiar with the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, for, as Prof. A. H. Sayce of Oxford University says, "the Standard Dictionary is certain to supersede all other dictionaries." Unsurpassed in vocabulary, comprehensive in definitions, easiest and simplest of all to consult, it has scores of **strong, exclusive features** that have forced the Boards of Education in many cities, and authorities in Harvard, Yale, Oxford, Cambridge, etc., to concur in the statement of the *St. James' Gazette* (Weekly Edition Budget), "The Standard Dictionary should be the pride of literary America as it is the admiration of literary England." **Every living word in the English language—revised to date.**

## Put One Students' Standard

### On Every Teacher's and Advanced Pupil's Desk

"The Students' Standard is first; the rest nowhere."—Prof. William Hand Browne, Johns Hopkins University.

"I do not see how it could be improved."—R. M. Jones, LL.D., Head Master Penn Charter School, Philadelphia.

This prince of abridged dictionaries should be at the elbow of every teacher and high-school scholar in the country. It is to be found not only on the desk of nearly 80% of the teachers in New York City, but has won a place for itself in thousands of business offices because of practical simplicity, up-to-dateness and handy form. No other academic dictionary approaches it. Take this one fact—the Students' Standard defines practically all the words used in the sixty volumes of English classics selected as requisite entrance-reading by the Commission of Colleges. Over **61,000** words and phrases. Over 1,200 pictorial illustrations.

**PRICES**:—Cloth, leather back, $2.50; indexed, $3.00. Full leather, $4.00; indexed, $4.50. Students' limp leather, thin paper, $5.00. Carriage free. Special prices to schools.

## Put One Grammar School Standard

### On the Desk of Every Pupil in the Intermediate Grade

"A book of great and permanent value."—Pres. W. H. Payne, Ph.D., LL.D., University of Nashville.

"No better small dictionary in the language."—*Times Herald*, Chicago.

For all ordinary purposes the scholar will not have to go beyond this ample intermediate dictionary. It is admirably adapted to any grade, but especially adapted to advanced scholars in the Grammar Schools. It possesses the exclusive features of the Unabridged Standard; the definitions are by means of definite statement, not by synonyms alone, and the etymologies are treated concisely and clearly. **38,000** words and phrases. Over 800 pictorial illustrations.

**PRICES**:—Cloth, $1.00; indexed, $1.25. Carriage free. Special price to schools.

## Put One Concise Standard

### In the Hands of Every Primary Pupil

"The definitions especially commendable."—*School Journal*, New York.

"Most useful dictionary of its size published."—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Educators are becoming convinced that it is supremely important that every scholar—even the youngest—should own an individual copy of a standard dictionary, just as he owns a text book. The Concise is the pupil's most serviceable form of the monumental and invaluable Standard Dictionary. It has been especially prepared for the individual use of the younger pupils in public and private schools. Many teachers use it as a spelling book in order that the scholar may learn the meaning and the pronunciation of a word at the same time. **28.000** words and phrases. Over 500 pictorial illustrations.

**PRICES**: Cloth, 60 cents; indexed 85 cents; Ooze Calf, $1.25; indexed, $1.50; Limp Morocco, $1.25; indexed, $1.50. Carriage free. Special prices to schools.

**THIS COUPON** signed and mailed to **Funk & Wagnalls Company**, 44-60 E. 23d Street, New York, **Entitles You**

1. To one complimentary copy of a cloth-bound booklet called "Noted Names in History, etc."
2. To sample pages and full information concerning the Standard Series of Dictionaries and the special introductory school prices.

Name ..................................................

Official Position ..................................................

Post Office ..................................................

Date .............................. State ..................................

---

FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY

# Bright Stories FOR Bright Girls

**(SINGLE OR MARRIED)**

### TO GIRLS WHO ARE STILL SINGLE

Florence Morse Kingsley has just the story for you—the story of a brave little girl who was fast becoming "an old maid," but who resolved to be a bright, interesting young woman and win a husband and a home worthy of her. She wasn't a flirt, either, but a girl who thought a great deal about her manners, her appearance, and her mental attitude toward every one. She won her lover; then she won her husband; then her home. She did it so modestly and yet so reasonably, that it's worth knowing how. You will enjoy the story—"The Transfiguration of Miss Philura."

**Small 12mo, dainty binding, 40 cts.**

### TO GIRLS WHO HAVE MORE THAN ONE ADMIRER

There are many girls who have a great many admirers and not infrequently more than one ardent lover. They can't help it, they are so fascinating. Miss Ellen V. Talbot has filled in an inviting gap in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" with a charming threefold love story, in which three lovers strive for the hand of "Sweet Anne Page." How the second suitor was played against the first, and the third, bantered and coquetted and finally eloped with, is made the matter of a thrilling romance, the plot of which Shakespeare himself could not have constructed more artistically. All this you will enjoy in "The Courtship of Sweet Anne Page."

**Small 12mo, dainty binding, 40 cts.**

### TO GIRLS WHO HAVE MARRIED BUT FEEL THE NEED OF "A WEDDING REVIVAL"

Homes too often get very prosy, and the honeymoon so far away that affection seems the exception rather than the rule. Cortland Meyers has just the book to tell you how to restore the lost ideal, and revive the warmth of an undying affection. Take it aside some quiet time; read it, then put its theory into practice. You will be delighted with the results. Just read "The Lost Wedding Ring."

**Small 12mo, 75 cts.**

### TO GIRLS WHO HAVE MARRIED AND MET THEIR FIRST GREAT BEREAVEMENT

Is any death so hard to endure as the death of your only child of tender years? How a mother's heart breaks at such times How she flies to any source of sympathy. Florence Morse Kingsley tells of just such an experience, in which the delirious mother sought comfort in a "spiritualist" medium, only to find it all a fraud, and her true relief in sound Christian faith, which her husband so nobly stood for and brought to her consolation. Miss Kingsley has called the story "Balm in Gilead." It's so true to life you can't help enjoying it.

**Small 12mo, dainty binding, 40 cts.**

### TO GIRLS WHO THINK THEIR LOT ONE OF CONSTANT TROUBLE OF ONE KIND OR ANOTHER

What a nuisance a complaining woman is, whether she is a sister, wife or mother-in-law. What a comfort is her opposite type—one who "suffers long and is kind," and is always seeking to relieve others. Clara Morris, long an actress of note, tells the real story of just such a wonderful little woman, who goes about easing pain and trouble and sorrow wherever she finds it. Every one loves her. The story is called "The Trouble Woman."

**Small 12mo, dainty binding, 40 cts.**

### TO GIRLS WHO HAVE A HUSBAND WHO THINKS HE CAN REGULATE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

—one who thinks he can manage servants and children better than his wife, and make purchases of supplies, etc., with great economy and forethought. Well, just such a man has written a book called "The Domestic Blunders of Women." It has chunks of good ideas, and it will afford any sensible woman lots of merriment.

**12mo, cloth, $1.00 postpaid**

### TO GIRLS WHO HAVE A TALENT FOR MUSIC AND ENJOY A THRILLING MUSICAL ROMANCE

There is no story more fascinating than the one written by Mabel Wagnalls, entitled "Miserere." It is the romance of a great, strong, and wonderfully beautiful voice, leading to a climax as thrilling as the death scene in "Romeo and Juliet."

**Small 12mo, dainty form, 40 cts.**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY**
**44-60 East 23d Street, New York**

# DELUSIONS IN DIET

**(Parcimony in Nutrition)**

*One of the most prominent living dietetic authorities sounds a warning against some dangerous food fads, which have gained a large following.*

**By Sir James Crichton-Browne**
M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., London.

"This is by all odds one of the best books that has been placed before the profession this year. It is a book for the student, for the physician, and for the humanitarian. It is a clever but keen arraignment of the theories of Fletcher and Chittenden. We hope every physician will procure a copy of this work, so excellently written, so full of sound sense, and so well fortified with historic proofs of the soundness of the principles enunciated. In our opinion, it tells better than any argument we have seen, what and how much the normal human being should eat."—**Eclectic Medical Examiner, Cincinnati.**

"The book can well be recommended to the physician."—**Medical Journal, New York.**

**12mo, cloth, 75 cents net; by mail, 81 cents.**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY**
44-60 East 23rd Street, New York.

# DEATH

| 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *due to* Tuberculosis Typhoid Fever Pneumonia *Preventable* | Infants under 1 year *Largely Preventable* | Diseases of the Circulatory System *Partially Preventable* | Accidents Suicides Other Known Causes, Old Age (1 in 50) *Partially Preventable* |

Dr. Pearce Kintzing shows that 50% of all deaths are premature, and are *preventable through modern scientific medicine.* His interesting manner of presenting the 20th-century principles and methods of hygiene and sanitation, and the vital utility of his advice, make his new book

## "Long Life and How to Attain It"

worth a great deal more than the price—*$1 postpaid*
***Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York***

# HOME-LIFE IN ORDER

**By A. T. Schofield, M.D.**

Good health, good sanitation. Sensible treatment of the body in the matter of bathing, food, good air, sleep and healthful surroundings. **12mo, Cloth, $1.50.**

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York**

# Books of Suggestion

## AND MENTAL SELF-HELP

| | Postpaid |
|---|---|
| **The Education of the Will** | $1.60 |
| **Self-Control** | 1.60 |
| **Influence of the Mind on the Body** | .56 |
| **Force of Mind; or the Mental Factor in Medicine** | 2.00 |
| **Nerves in Order** | 1.50 |
| **Nerves in Disorder** | 1.50 |
| **The Will to be Well** | 1.20 |
| **Dominion and Power** | 1.28 |
| **Mind, Religion, and Health** (MacDonald) | 1.30 |
| **Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders** | 3.25 |
| **Common-Sense View of the Mind Cure** (Westall) | .75 |
| **The Psychology of Inspiration** (Raymond) | 1.40 |
| **Moral Law, or Theory and Practice of Duty** | 1.60 |
| **Modalist, or the Laws of Rational Conviction** | 1.25 |
| **The Perceptionalist, or Mental Science** (Hamilton) | 2.00 |
| **The Unconscious Mind** (Schofield) | 2.00 |
| **Builders of the Beautiful** (Piner) | 1.50 |
| **Spiritual Knowing, or Bible Sunshine** (Seward) | 1.00 |
| **How to Get Acquainted With God** (Seward) | .50 |
| **The Measure of a Man** (Patterson) | 1.20 |
| **Next Step in Evolution** (Funk) | .50 |
| **The Being with the Upturned Face** (Lathbury) | 1.00 |
| **That They All May be One** (Wells) | .75 |
| **The Religion of Democracy** (Ferguson) | 1.00 |
| **The Knowledge of God** (Schofield) | 1.50 |
| **Nervous States, Their Nature and Causes** (Dubois) | .80 |
| **Makers of Sorrow and Makers of Joy** (Melegari) | 1.35 |

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY**
**44-60 East Twenty-third Street, New York**

# SPEAK ANOTHER LANGUAGE

**ENGLISH · GERMAN · FRENCH · ITALIAN · SPANISH**

## CORTINAPHONE

**"The Original Phonographic Method"**

*Awarded Medals—Chicago 1893. Buffalo 1901*

**"Clearest and most progressive method ever published."**

Such is the testimony of thousands who have used the Cortinaphone Method of Language study. It enables anyone to learn any language in the easiest, simplest, most natural way. No costly native teacher, no loss of time from regular work, no drudgery. **The Cortinaphone Method makes language study a pleasure and at the same time gives you a practical speaking knowledge.** It is the

**IDEAL HOMESTUDY METHOD**

Always ready when you have a few moments to spare. It is endorsed by the ablest teachers and philologists of the world.

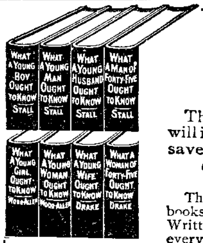
**RECORDS FURNISHED IN ANY LANGUAGE**

Our free booklet tells all about the Cortinaphone Method and the Cortina courses, also our easy payment plan.

**Write for it today.**

**CORTINA ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES**
Established 1882
**338 Cortina Bldg.**
**44 West 34th Street**
**New York.**

**CORTINAPHONE**


WHAT A YOUNG BOY OUGHT TO KNOW STALL
WHAT A YOUNG MAN OUGHT TO KNOW STALL
WHAT A YOUNG HUSBAND OUGHT TO KNOW STALL
WHAT A MAN OF FORTY-FIVE OUGHT TO KNOW STALL
WHAT A YOUNG GIRL OUGHT TO KNOW WOOD-ALLEN
WHAT A YOUNG WOMAN OUGHT TO KNOW WOOD-ALLEN
WHAT A YOUNG WIFE OUGHT TO KNOW DRAKE
WHAT A WOMAN OF FORTY-FIVE OUGHT TO KNOW DRAKE

# Sexual Facts

The information in these books will insure marital happiness and save mankind untold suffering.

## The Sex Series

The only COMPLETE SERIES of books published on delicate subjects. Written in a manner understood by every person and information given which should not be hidden by false or foolish modesty. Commended by medical authorities everywhere.

| Four books to boys and men. | Four books to girls and women. |
|---|---|
| **"Young Boy."** | **"Young Girl."** |
| **"Young Man."** | **"Young Woman."** |
| **"Young Husband."** | **"Young Wife."** |
| **"Man of Forty-five."** | **"Woman of Forty-five."** |

**$1 a copy each,** post free. Table of contents free.

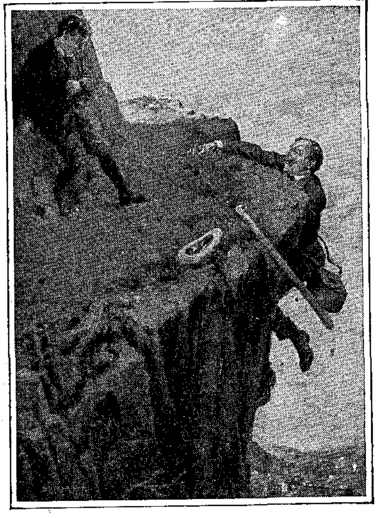
Vir Publishing Co.
862 Church Bldg, 15th
& Race Sts., Phila., Pa.

# NATHAN HALE

**The Ideal Patriot**

By WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE. **$1.00**
**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK**

Copyright, 1910, by J. A. Mitchell



"He Would Have Pulled Me Over"

# Dr. THORNE'S IDEA

Not to become acquainted with Steve Wadsworth and follow him through the strange vicissitudes of his remarkable career is to miss intercourse with a human being of a kind rarely found between the covers of a book.
—*Baltimore American.*

By J. A. MITCHELL

*Author of* The Last American, Amos Judd, The Pines of Lory, etc., etc.

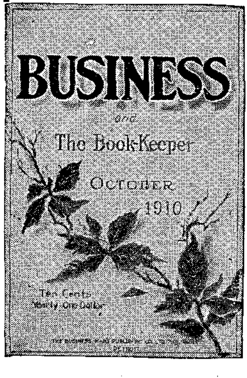
*One Dollar Net*

LIFE PUBLISHING COMPANY
62 West 31st Street, New York

# 3 BIG OFFERS

## BUSINESS and The Book-Keeper

**15 Months for $1.00.** Read the Magazine three months, if not satisfactory, we will return your $1.00. Remember the regular subscription price is $1.00 for 12 months.



Two-volume set of **Clever Business Sketches** and a **Year's Subscription** to

## BUSINESS and The Book-Keeper

**for $1.10**

Substantially Bound
Containing over 50 Interesting Stories

**American Business Methods** and a **Year's Subscription** to

## BUSINESS and The Book-Keeper

**for $1.20**

American Business Methods contains 284 pages of live, practical and up-to-the-minute advice and assistance for the conduct of your business. Silk cloth bound; titles in gold.

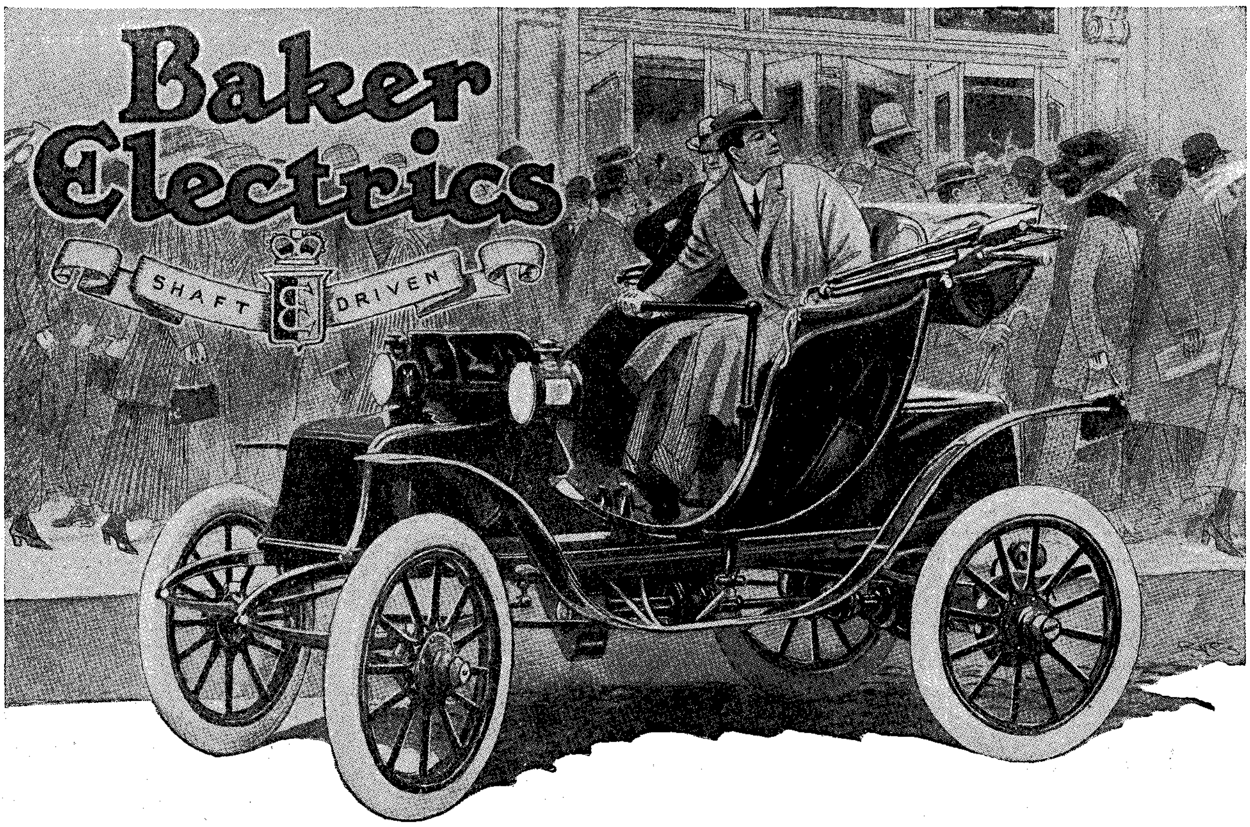
## THE BUSINESS MAN'S PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

**The Business Man's Publishing Co., Ltd.**
**136 West Fort St.,**
**Detroit, Mich.**

Gentlemen,—I hand you herewith $..........for which you may send me **BUSINESS and The Book-Keeper** for..............months, also the books to which I am entitled without extra charge (American Business Methods or Clever Business Sketches).

Name..................................Address............................

City and State...................................Occupation ........................



# Power Transmission which is Neither Old-Fashioned nor Experimental

The driving mechanism of a motor car is the measure of its efficiency. Batteries and tires are mere accessories and can be put into a mighty poor machine. It is the power system which counts—motor, controller, transmission. Upon their mutual efficiency depend mileage capacity and silent running.

### The Baker Goes Farther

than any other electric on a single charge (record 201.6 miles) because its series wound motor with 300% overload capacity can develop more power with the same "draw" on the batteries, because its controller is designed to save current and because its bevel gear shaft drive delivers power to the rear axle with the least possible friction.

### The Success of Baker Shaft Drive in 1910

has been so pronounced that other manufacturers are partially dispensing with chains in their 1911 product. But purchasers of electrics should carefully distinguish between Baker shaft drive, as perfected and tested, and any experimental types of transmission which are put forth to compete with it. The former has a known performance behind it, not only the world's mileage record of 201.6 miles on a single charge (Aug. 30, 1910), but also in the hands of 1000 purchasers during the season of 1910. Shaft drive is the only modern form of transmission for motor cars of any type and has been adopted by *all* standard gas cars at home and abroad; but as far as its use in electrics is concerned the Baker shaft is the only one so far developed of tested and time tried superiority. It is the only electric to-day with a transmission which is neither old fashioned nor experimental.

Equipped with either lead or Edison batteries (50 cells A4 or 40 cells A6)—whichever purchaser may prefer. 1911 Models now being delivered. See them in salesroom of our dealers in your city or write us for illustrated catalogue.

**THE BAKER MOTOR VEHICLE COMPANY**

**42 West 80th Street** **CLEVELAND, OHIO**

# THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres.; Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XLI., No. 15 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 8, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER 1068

## TOPICS OF THE DAY

### MR. ROOSEVELT'S MASTERY IN NEW YORK

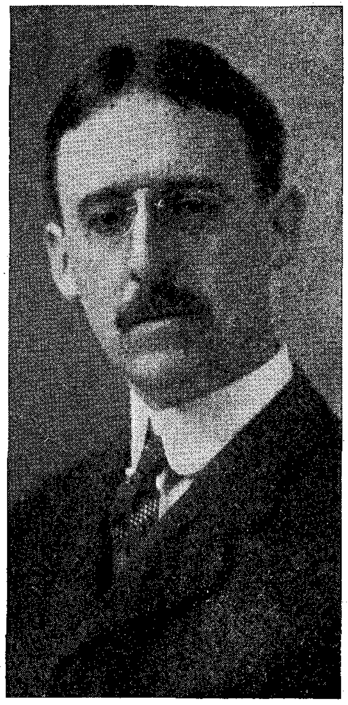
WHEN COLONEL ROOSEVELT last week at Saratoga assumed command of the Republican forces in the Empire State, the Democratic convention at Rochester seemed to recognize him as their real opponent, and pointed warningly to his threatened mastery of the State administration as a terrible peril. The delegate who nominated John A. Dix as the Democratic candidate for Governor alluded to the Colonel almost as often as he did to Mr. Dix, reminding his hearers that "we have got a bitter fight ahead of us—a fight against a marvelous man." And he concluded, "Let us take it out of him in this campaign!" It is noteworthy also that the Rochester platform begins by pledging the party anew to "the old nationalism embodied in the Constitution of the United States," and closes with a declaration of "inflexible opposition to the so-called 'New Nationalism,'" whose banner was unfurled in Mr. Roosevelt's Western speeches. In his key-note address before the convention Judge Alton B. Parker sounded a warning against this same New Nationalism, and alluded to rumors of a coming dictatorship in the United States. There is, moreover, a marked tendency among Democratic newspapers and politicians to discuss the strength of their candidate in terms of his ability to defeat "Roosevelt's candidate" and "Roosevelt's platform." Thus Representative Sulzer, whose own boom for the nomination went down before Mr. Dix's, is quoted as remarking of the outcome: "It is Roosevelt luck again." Says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) in praise of Mr. Dix: "In his private career and in his public utterances he appears as the antithesis of all that is dangerous and subversive in Rooseveltism." Of the Democratic platform the same paper remarks: "The subjects treated are of prime importance, and the course of Mr. Roosevelt with regard to them makes them of actual and immediate interest." The platform, enthusiastically declares the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "meets the whole issue of Rooseveltism without flinching."

Photographed by G. G. Bain.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

Mr. John A. Dix, an able business man, named for Governor by the New York Democrats.

Turning to the results of the Saratoga gathering, we find the anti-Roosevelt papers complaining that the Republican State Convention killed half a dozen little bosses only to be ridden by the biggest boss of all. Control of the convention, says *The World*, involves control of the organization, and this in turn "means control of the New York delegation to the Republican National Convention in 1912." The logical sequel to this, we are told, is that "if the New Nationalism controls the 1912 convention Mr. Roosevelt will be the Republican candidate for President," and again in the White House "he will attempt to complete his revolution by the sheer force of executive power." The goal of this revolution, says *The World*, is "a Socialistic dictatorship." The Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) remarks:



Photographed by Pach Bros.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, the successful prosecutor of the Sugar Trust, named by the Republicans.

> "There is no love in the hearts of the people of this State for the Republican bosses who have been grafting from the public treasury or have shielded wrong-doing; they are traitors to their party and foes of honest government. But the conservative opinion of this State can not be expected to

**TERMS:** $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, *DISCONTINUANCE*** or ***CHANGE OF ADDRESS*** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

Copyrighted, 1910, by Brown Bros.

HOW HE LOOKED IN HIS CONVENTION.

> sanction the doctrines of Colonel Roosevelt, who is to-day the most dangerous man in the country—dangerous not alone in his principles and his recklessness, but dangerous in his ambitions."

"The ticket nominated is Mr. Roosevelt's own," declares the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and the Republican gubernatorial candidate, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, "will at once be regarded as Mr. Roosevelt running by proxy." We read further:

> "Theodore Roosevelt is the paramount issue in the New York campaign. A vote for Stimson will be a vote for Roosevelt and his future possibilities as a national dictator; a vote against Stimson will be a vote against Roosevelt and against the menace of a twentieth-century Cæsarism."

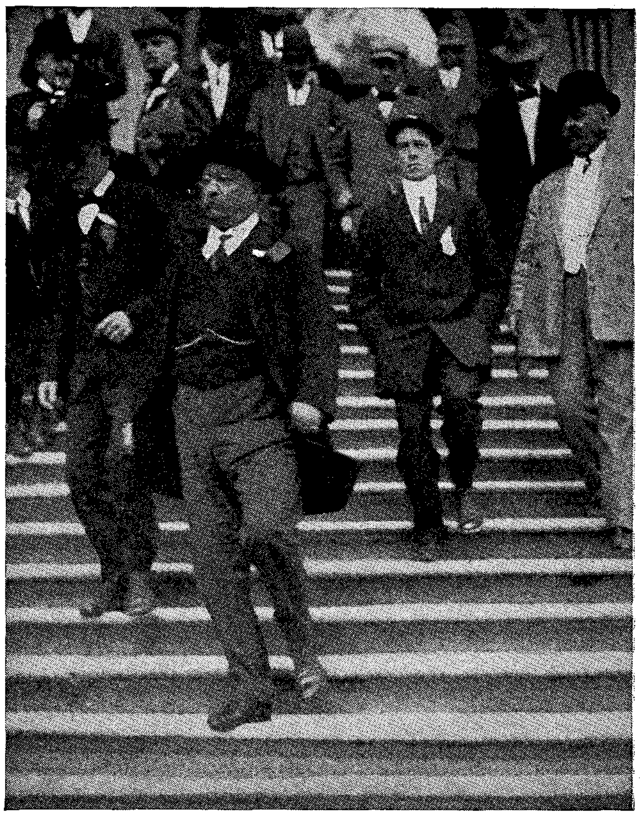
A Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* who reports that "the outcome of the New York Republican State Convention is altogether pleasing to the Taft Administration," goes on to say:

> "In this connection it is noteworthy that the indorsement of the National Administration is up to date, but does not project itself as far as 1912, when the Taft Administration will face a crucial test before the Republican National Convention. In some circles here it is pointed out that a large proportion of the Roosevelt strength in the Saratoga Convention was composed of Federal office-holders, either appointed to office or continued in office by President Taft. While it is easily comprehended why these men might side with Mr. Roosevelt in the fight against the New York 'Old Guard,' it has never been doubted where this element in the Roosevelt strength would stand in matters affecting the Taft Administration and President Taft himself. For that reason, the somewhat elaborate indorsement of the Administration in the New York platform has been no surprize to Washington, particularly when it was known that unless such an indorsement was given, the 'Old Guard' forces were prepared to make a nasty fight on the convention floor.
>
> "The presence of so many Federal officers in the Roosevelt band-wagon, together with the fact that 185 delegates out of 568 who voted for Mr. Roosevelt for temporary chairman came from counties carried by Mr. Bryan against Mr. Taft in 1908, a point somewhat emphasized by William Barnes, Jr., is not expected here to be of material assistance to the Republican State ticket in the coming campaign. . . . . . .
>
> "How the West will receive the New York platform, after Roosevelt's recent speech-making tour in that section, is widely speculated upon here. The almost unqualified indorsement given the Payne tariff, the praise bestowed upon the Taft Administration, and the lack of frankness as to the exact position of the Roosevelt following in the State on the details of direct primary are conspicuous in comparison with Western sentiment on these subjects, as exprest in the platforms of this year."

Turning to the editorial columns of this anti-Roosevelt paper, however, we find that it is glad of his success and rejoiced by "the final and crushing defeat of the Old Guard," and the Colonel's decisive victory is discust by papers both within and without the State as one of the most remarkable events in the kaleidoscopic politics of 1910. "It means," asserts the Washington *Times* (Ind.), "that the discussion in the Eastern press concerning the 'wane of Roosevelt's popularity' is founded upon a mythical assumption." "Manifestly," it adds, "the Colonel's popularity isn't waning worth a cent." The real issue before the convention, declares the Pittsburg *Leader* (Ind.), was: "Shall the people or the Old Guard rule?" The victors, says the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), were Roosevelt and the people. This view is echoed by such Democratic papers as the Columbia *State*, the Richmond *Journal*, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

In the triumphs or defeats of Colonel Roosevelt, remarks the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), "the public reads the probable outcome for the Republican party in 1912." The issue, repeats the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), was that of "clean politics versus politics of privilege and corruption"—the latter captained by men "little in principle, tho big in resource." Quoting the assertion of a Roosevelt delegate that the party "can better afford to be beaten than to be wrong," the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) adds confidently: "But it will not be beaten." Says the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.):

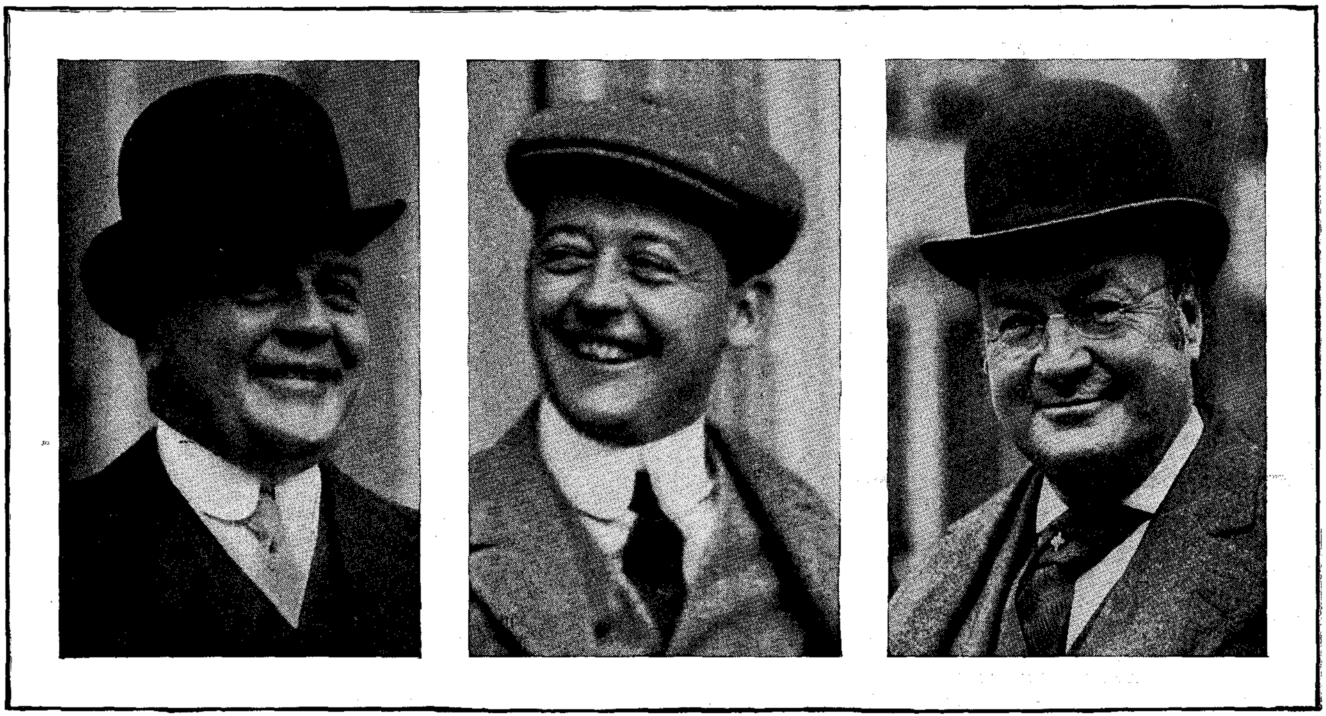
> "The Saratoga result, brought about by the harmonious work of President Taft and his predecessor in office and made possible only by the cooperation of the two, ought to do more than any other conceivable happening in politics this year to unite the Republican party. If its two leaders can together achieve such an apparent impossibility as the overthrowing of the New York bosses, what obstacle is there to prevent the followers from uniting and winning even a more memorable victory in November? . . . Outside of New York the influence of the convention



Copyrighted by American Press Association.

"FOLLOW THE LEADER."

"The difference between a boss and a leader is that the leader leads and the boss drives."



Copyrighted by Paul Thompson. Copyrighted by Underwood and Underwood. Copyrighted by Underwood and Underwood.

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF. JAMES W. WADSWORTH. JAMES S. SHERMAN.

THREE OF THE "OLD GUARD" WHO OPPOSED COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

These photographs were taken before the convention.

must be altogether for unity and harmony and the New York situation is of much less consequence than the wider interests of the party in the nation."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) hints that if he is a boss, he is a good one:

> "Under Colonel Roosevelt's direction the Republican party is completing the process of housecleaning. It has abandoned the old bosses and accepted a new leadership. 'The difference between a leader and a boss,' said Mr. Roosevelt yesterday, 'is that the leader leads and the boss drives.' Mr. Roosevelt himself has 'driven' whenever it suited his purpose to drive, and it remains to be seen whether he will continue the practise; but it must be said in justice to him that most of his driving has been in the interest of policies upon which the mass of the people have unequivocally sustained him."

The great majority of the New York Republican papers hail Mr. Roosevelt's victory over the Republican bosses as a victory for Republicanism. The outcome of the convention, declares the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "was a victory for Taft as well as a victory for Hughes and Roosevelt." The same paper goes on to say:

> "The 'Old Guard' follows the 'black-horse cavalry' off the stage. The change brings to the front in the party the men who have supported Governor Hughes and his policies. The heritors of the old political tradition, who traded in legislation, who received thousand-dollar 'campaign' checks, or were 'retained' to look after legislation, will continue for a little while upon the scenes as local figures, but the Republican party of the State goes into the hands of new men, with new ideas and a different conception of political morality from that acquired in the old school. The only 'interests' which the new leaders of the party will know are the interests of the people, and those were precisely the 'interests' of which the 'Old Guard' thought least. That, in brief, is what the change means."

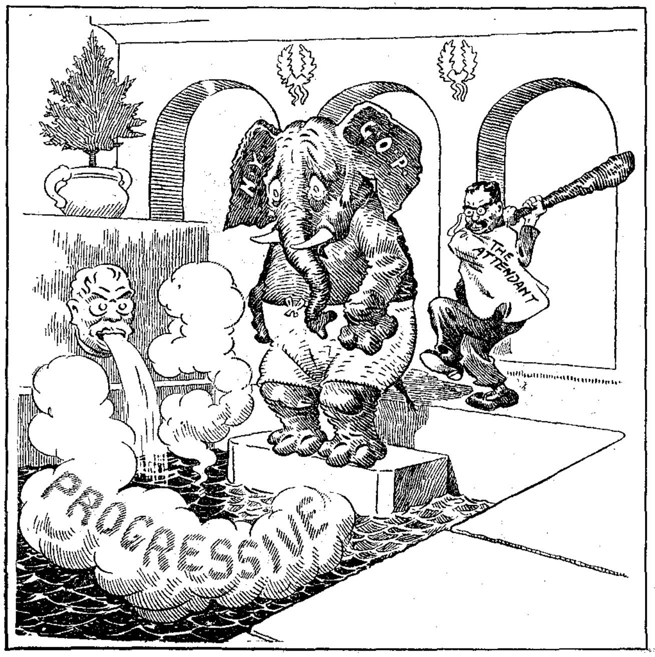
The New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.) rejoices that "a new era has at last dawned in the politics of the Empire State," and continues:

> "Whether the immediate outcome shall be success or defeat in November is of small importance when set beside the fact that the Republican party has turned its face to the future.
>
> "Hereafter its progress will represent its own momentum and not the pulling power of a leader like Hughes, minus the resistance of a machine directed by the Old Guard.
>
> "The partnership between corrupt business and corrupt politics has been broken for good. The virtual boycott sought to be enforced against independent action and utterance by Republicans who aspire for party recognition has been lifted.
>
> "It is these two facts that constitute the revolution. Their cheering and wholesome implications cover the whole field of political action."

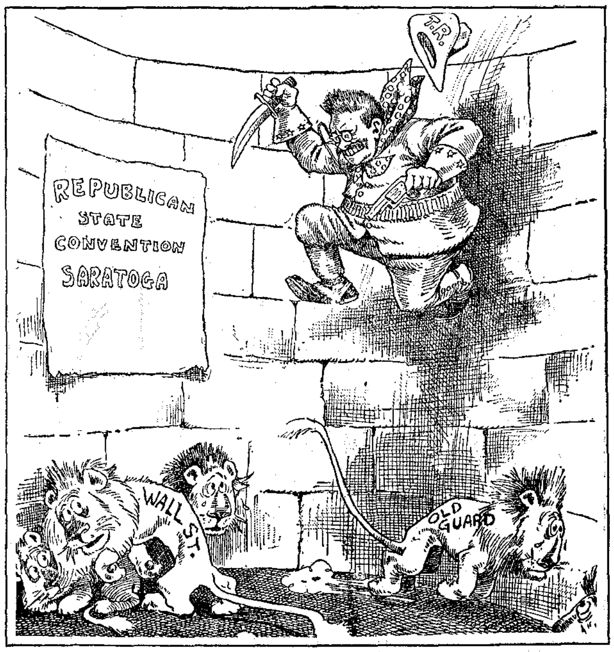
## THE SHOUTING OF THE CAPTAINS

A NOTABLE feature of this campaign is the number of able men who are enlisted as leaders on both sides. The Democratic papers themselves seem to be imprest by the array of distinguished names on their muster-roll. As the Baltimore *Sun* says: "When such men as Harmon, Gaynor, Plaisted, Marshall, Baldwin, and Wilson arise in the East as well as the West, it leads to the belief that the party of Cleveland and Tilden, of Jefferson and Jackson, is once more coming into its own." Woodrow Wilson, Judge Baldwin, and Governor Harmon, the Democratic nominees for Governors in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Ohio, are regarded with particular interest, as any one of them, if successful, will thus become a Democratic "Presidential possibility." Governor Harmon seemed to have a realization of this in his "key-note" speech at Columbus when he turned from State to National topics, condemned the "extravagance and mismanagement" of the Republican Administration, and continued:

> "It is surely time the people should bestir themselves in this matter, for every one of them is compelled to pay Federal taxes on almost everything he buys for consumption or other use, whether he owns property subject to State and local taxation or not.
>
> "And every one is not only compelled to contribute to this enormous outlay of the Federal Government but is also made to pay a much greater amount in the shape of increased prices on goods made in this country because of a tariff law framed for the express purpose of making him do this to swell the profits of manufacturers.
>
> "The people were long deceived about this; but they were so aroused by the awakening, which came at last, that the Republican leaders were forced to promise prompt relief by reducing the tariff taxes. A special session of Congress was called to



AT THE BATH AT SARATOGA.
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*



A DANIEL.
—Grue in the Milwaukee *Journal.*

WHOSE ZOO?

make the promise good. How they did it has been told by many Republican members of high standing and authority. . . .

"There is plainly but one way open to the voters, either to administer a rebuke or to secure redress, and that is by electing Democrats to represent them in the making of national laws."

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, in a long and carefully worded interview in the New York *Evening Post*, gives what is almost a political platform, and begins his campaign for governorship of the "home of the trusts" by promising a striped suit for every law-breaking magnate. He says in part:

"This is a year of Democratic opportunity. I am a Democrat because I believe the Democratic party to be better fitted to serve the interests of the people, and freer to serve them, than is the Republican party. The Republican party has illustrated its tendencies by the use it has made of the protective tariff. Less and less has it used it to effect the economic development of the country; more and more to favor particular interests—less and less as a means of protection, more and more as a means of patronage—a means of guaranteeing profits to certain big undertakings and interests, whether they were wisely, justly, honestly conducted or not.

"The Republican party has been in turn supported by these interests. A partnership has sprung up which no man can reasonably hope to see broken by the Republicans. It is futile to expect this party to undo the mischief it has done; to tear down the trusts it has fostered. The Democratic party is free from such alliances. Its principles ally it with the people and it is free to serve them. . . . . .

"Now, I have no quarrel with big business, as such. But I would have some individual or individuals held directly accountable to the law for the wrong-doings and violations of the statutes which may be committed in the name of the corporation. . . . . .

"You can not punish corporations. Fines fall upon the wrong persons, more heavily upon the innocent than upon the guilty, as much upon those who knew nothing whatever of the transactions for which the fine is imposed as upon those who originated and carried them through—upon the stockholders and the customers rather than upon the men who direct the policy of the business. If you dissolve the offending corporation, you throw great undertakings out of gear. . . . . .

"The managers of corporations themselves always know the men who originated the acts charged against them as done in contravention of the law; is there no means by which their names may be disclosed to the officers of justice? Every act, every policy in the conduct of the affairs of a corporation originates with some particular officer, committee, or board. The officer, the committee, the board which orders an act or originates a policy contrary to the law of the land or intended to neutralize or contravene it, is an insurgent against society; the man or men who originate any such act or policy should be punished, and they alone."

These charges of Republican misrule, based upon the idea that the Republican party is allied with predatory wealth through the Payne tariff, have brought out defenses of the Tariff Act from Mr. Payne and Speaker Cannon. Mr. Payne said in a speech at Lyons, N. Y., on September 23:

"The law as it was signed by the President has resulted in a general revision downward, and no amount of special pleading, no misstatement of facts, and no suppression of material facts will ever make it appear otherwise.

"The law has turned a deficit of $58,000,000 into a surplus of more than $22,000,000 in its first year's operation. It is a revenue-producer. We put increased duties on wines, liquors, and like luxuries. We have no apologies to make for it. These are the articles on which the revenues of the Government should be raised as far as possible.

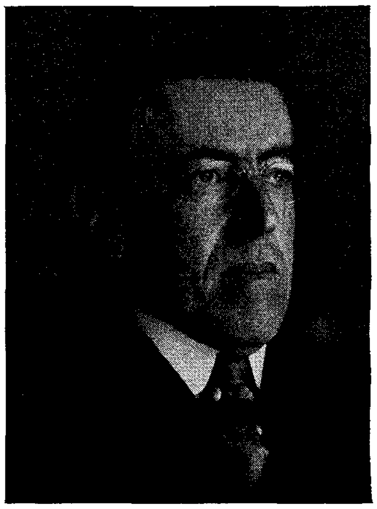
"The law provides for free trade with the Philippine Islands, and has proven a wonderful incentive to the prosperity of the people of those islands.

"It provides a maximum and minimum tariff which has opened up the ports of the world to our people on even terms with other countries. We have enjoyed no such fair trade as this during the last nine years, and the condition was growing worse every year, and was becoming intolerable. The law has justified itself in this single provision. . . . . .

"It is an easy thing to say that the present Tariff Law has increased the cost of living, but it is impossible to prove it. It is almost impossible to find a single item on which the tariff was increased on which the price has shown a similar increase. On the other hand, on nearly every item where we reduced the tariff, or where we left it the same as under the old law, they have maintained the old price and sometimes increased it. We reduced the tariff on lumber from $2 to $1.25, and lumber brings the same old price. We increased the duty on shingles from 30 to 50 cents, and the price of shingles has been lower ever since the act became a law. I could enumerate these items by the hour, showing that the price has no relation whatever to the changes in the tariff act.

"The increase in prices of articles is worldwide. No other country during the past three or four years has gone through a general tariff revision, and yet every country shows the same increase on the necessities of life."

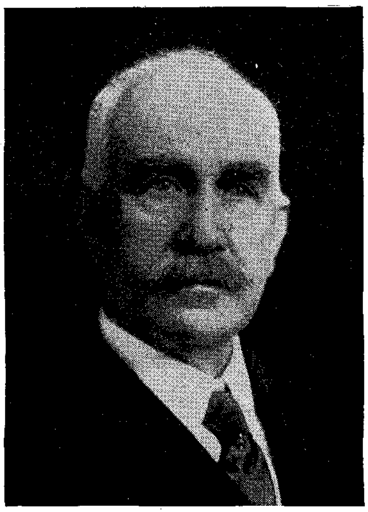
Speaker Cannon, in addressing his constituents at Danville, Ill., upon his twentieth renomination for Congress, denounced



Copyrighted by Paul Thompson.

DR. WOODROW WILSON.

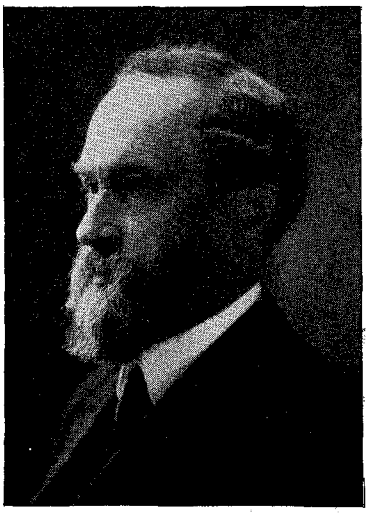
Between the party in power and the big interests, he says, "a partnership has sprung up which no man can reasonably hope to see broken by the Republicans."



Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNOR HARMON.

Discussing Republican extravagance and mismanagement, he says that the only way for the voters to secure redress is "by electing Democrats to represent them in making national laws."



Photographed by Phelps.

JUDGE SIMEON E. BALDWIN,

Connecticut's Democratic candidate for Governor. He is professor of constitutional and international law at Yale, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors, Connecticut.

SOME FORMIDABLE DEMOCRATIC CAPTAINS.

the Democrats as free-traders, declared the agitation for further revision "dangerous to the welfare of the people," and said:

> "I have no defense to make of the Payne Law, for it needs none. It is the enactment of the pledges made by the Republican National Convention in 1908. It is in keeping with the policy of protection which the Republican party has maintained as the correct revenue policy ever since the election of Abraham Lincoln; in fact, it is in harmony with the very first revenue legislation of the First Congress, under the Administration of Washington. That policy is to protect the American producer from the unequal competition of the foreign product, in order that we may keep our labor on a higher plane than is the labor of Europe, Asia, and the islands of the sea."

## HOW WE ALL OWN THE RAILROADS

PICTURE the embarrassment of the unsuspecting citizen who, after lending aid and comfort to the shippers in their fight against increased railroad rates, discovers that he has been encouraging an onslaught upon his own property. Yet there are some millions, according to no less an authority than the New York *Financial Chronicle*, who are liable to find themselves in just such a predicament; for most of us, it seems, have money invested in railroad securities without knowing it. Every householder who has a small sum of money on deposit in a savings-bank, every holder of a policy in a fire or life-insurance company, may be indirectly and unconsciously a part owner in railroad properties. "It is probably correct to say," affirms *The Chronicle*, "that the aggregate investments of savings institutions, insurance companies, and educational institutions in railroad securities must stand at this date in the neighborhood of $1,750,000,000." To quote further from this authoritative organ of railroad finance:

> "At the present time, when the question whether the railroads shall be allowed to increase their rates as an offset to the advances in wages that they have been obliged to make is under investigation and examination by the Government authorities, and so much is at stake in the right determination of the question, it seems proper to direct attention anew to the large interest which the general mass of people have, indirectly, in railroad securities. . . . Our leading savings institutions, for instance, hold large amounts of railroad bonds. . . . Fire-insurance companies and life-insurance companies also hold very considerable amounts of railroad securities. . . . . .
>
> "The average man hardly realizes that when he engages in an assault upon the railroad-carrying industry and joins in a crusade to prevent the roads from getting proper compensation for the services which they are performing, he may thereby be endangering the value of his fire-insurance policy and reducing the income of his life-insurance policy. That, however, is precisely what he is doing when he lends his aid to a movement of that kind, for if the money value of the securities held is thus cut down, aggregate resources are to the same extent diminished."

*The Chronicle* then goes on to give the particulars:

> "Three years ago a statement was prepared which showed that in the six States chiefly distinguished for their savings deposits [New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Maine], the aggregate of railroad securities of steam railroads owned by the savings institutions was no less than $442,354,086. The aggregate deposits in the six States then amounted to $2,177,859,256, so that over 20 per cent. of the entire total was invested in railroad securities. There were 5,174,718 depositors in these six States at the time. In other words, over five million persons were interested as depositors in the savings institutions in these States, and these institutions had one-fifth their entire funds out in investments in railroad bonds. The savings-banks in thirty other States, according to incomplete private returns, at that time showed $128,677,191 more of railroad securities owned, this constituting over 26 per cent. of the deposits as represented by over a million depositors.
>
> "The life-insurance companies at that time had $668,262,896 invested in railroad bonds and railroad shares, this forming over 31 per cent. of their aggregate assets of $2,128,131,253. The fire-insurance companies then held $113,702,893 of railroad bonds and shares, and the accident and guaranty companies held $15,756,249. Altogether the three classes of insurance companies owned outright $797,722,038 of railway bonds and stock, and held $48,167,000 more as collateral, making no less than $845,889,038 together. It was also found that certain educational institutions held $47,468,327 of railroad securities, this forming a little over 33 per cent. of the total endowments of such institutions. Combining the railroad investments of insurance companies and educational institutions with those of the savings-banks, it is found that the aggregate of railroad securities held reached $1,464,388,642."

As an indication that the amount thus invested is to-day much larger than it was three years ago *The Chronicle* tabulates the latest savings-bank statistics from the six States already referred to. From this tabulation we learn that the aggregate amount of savings-bank funds in those States now invested in railroad securities stands at $614,648,723, or $172,294,637 more than three years ago; that in Maine over 50 per cent. of the deposits are thus invested; and that the number of depositors in these six States now exceeds six millions.

## A BLOW FOR THE STATE RATE-MAKERS

THE PERILOUS dilemma of the railroads, between the assessor and the rate-maker, appears again in the Minnesota decision against the two-cent passenger law. If a road places a high valuation on its property, the assessor will raise its taxes; if a low valuation, the rate-maker will reduce its rates. When Governor Hughes vetoed the two-cent passenger law in New York State because some of the smaller roads would be hit too hard by it, most of the press approved his judgment; but in Minnesota the decision of the Master in Chancery condemns the two-cent law for a very different reason, namely, that a low rate within Minnesota will compel the roads to raise rates on interstate traffic, which is a Federal matter, and therefore the Minnesota rates are an "unjust discrimination against commerce between the States." The railroad and financial papers regard this decision as excellent law, but some of the lay press wonder if the Supreme Court will take the same view of it.

JUDGE CHARLES E. OTIS,

Whose findings in the Minnesota rate cases, says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, will, if sustained, "lay the State open to railroad aggression and domination such as no other railroad legislation or judicial decision in the United States has made possible."

According to newspaper accounts of the Minnesota case, it seems that soon after the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission had enforced certain reductions of freight rates within the State and had compelled the roads to offer a two-cent passenger fare, suit was brought against the railroad companies and the Commission by a number of stockholders in several roads, including the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. The plaintiffs asked the Federal Circuit Court for an injunction against the enforcement of the new rates and an order restoring the former schedules. The decision of Master in Chancery Charles E. Otis grants this plea, the two principal points being as follows:

> "The rates complained of and recited in the bill of complaint operate as a burden upon and interfere with a regulation of and are unjust discrimination against commerce between the States conducted and carried on over and upon the lines of railroad of the companies.
>
> "And each of them is confiscatory and deprives the complainants of their property without due process of law, and therefore said acts and orders are and each of them is hereby declared to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States and are each of them void and of no effect."

In finding the new rates confiscatory, Judge Otis, so the Minnesota papers inform us, made a new valuation of the property and earnings of the two roads chiefly concerned, which was somewhat higher than the estimate of the State's engineers. Thus, while on the lower valuation the new rates would net the companies a little less than 9 per cent., they would earn only 6 per cent. on Mr. Otis's higher valuation. This would be too small a profit, he holds. They are entitled to at least 7 per cent., so the new rates are declared to be confiscatory and a discrimination against interstate traffic.

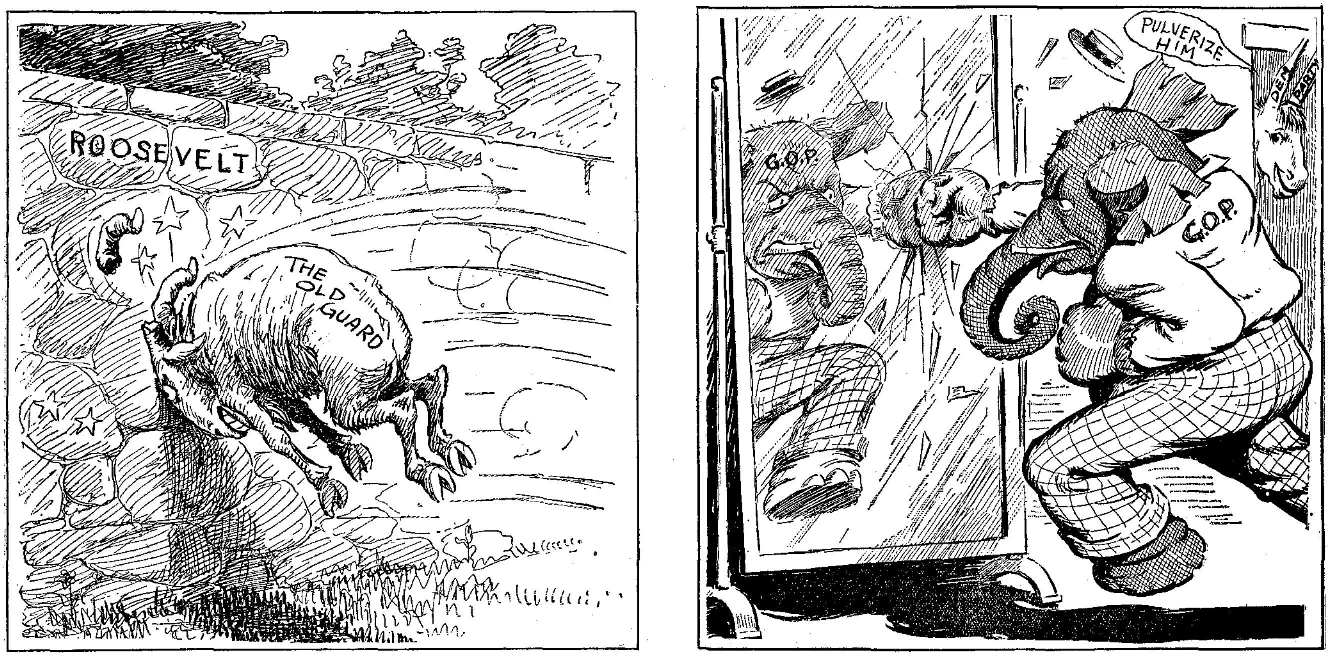
The conflict with the Federal jurisdiction over interstate commerce is thus explained by the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> "The point of widest interest is that made by the Master in Chancery that the State authorities assume to establish a discrimination against the interstate traffic of the railroads traversing its territory, thereby interfering with the exclusive power of the Federal Government to regulate interstate commerce. If a railroad engaged in traffic both within the State and through it to and from other States on the same lines is entitled to a fair return upon a certain value invested in its carrying business, and if a State through which it passes requires it to accept rates so low as to be unremunerative for the traffic within its limits, then it follows that it must make its rates higher upon the traffic that passes from State to State, in order to secure fair return upon the whole.
>
> "Therein lies the discrimination against the interstate commerce and in favor of traffic within the State which the State authorities are said to be setting up, in contravention of the jurisdiction of the United States in the regulation of interstate commerce. The Federal Government has the power to require interstate rates to be just and reasonable, and this is interfered with if the railroads are compelled to accept within certain States rates so low that loss must be made up from through traffic in order to obtain the return upon their whole business to which they are entitled."

The precise results of the decision, as far as Minnesota is concerned, are summed up in the following manner by the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, which believes that it is "fraught with the gravest dangers to the rights of the people of Minnesota":

> "First—If the injunction is sustained the two-cent passenger law will go out of force and the three-cent rate will be automatically restored.
>
> "Second—The merchandise rates in effect since November, 1906, will be discontinued and the old rates restored.
>
> "Third—Commodity rates on lumber, coal, grain, and live stock will be prevented from ever going into effect.
>
> "Fourth—In general the State of Minnesota will be prevented from ever attempting to regulate railroad rates. The State Railroad and Warehouse Commission will be shorn of all but nominal powers.
>
> "Fifth—The right to fix and regulate rates is taken from the State, and is not conferred upon the Federal Government, for the Supreme Court has repeatedly held that the National Government can not regulate rates on traffic beginning and ending within a State.
>
> "Sixth—If the finding that it costs two and one-half times more to handle intrastate than interstate business is sustained, it will prevent the rates sought to be restored from ever being reduced under any circumstances without regard to changed conditions or increase in volume of business."

Former Attorney-General Edward T. Young, who was counsel for the State, is represented by the papers as being apprehen-



UP AGAINST IT.
—Bowers in *The Jersey Journal.*

THE ELEPHANT FIGHT!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

GETTING TOGETHER.

sive that the recommendation of Judge Otis will leave intrastate railroad rates without any sort of governmental control. This contention seems to the Minneapolis *Journal* to be "sheerest nonsense"—

"The Otis opinion must first be confirmed by the Circuit Court and then by the Supreme Court, if it is to have validity. . . . .

"If the highest court in the land should declare that rates within a State can not be regulated by that State, because such regulation affects interstate commerce, that would be tantamount to saying that the Federal power extends over all rates, whether interstate or intrastate. There can not, in short, be a no-man's land for railroad rates. Either the State or the Union must have regulatory power. When one goes out, the other comes in."

## CHEERING DEATH-RATE FIGURES

"A FUNERAL will soon be a curiosity," declares one Western editor, if only the coming years keep up the good work of 1908 and 1909 in setting a new low-water mark for the nation's death-rate. Last year's unprecedentedly low level of only 15 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants is acclaimed by other papers as the most important financial news of the season, for nothing, says the New York *Times*, "so affects the finances of a nation as its death-rate." These figures, recently published in a census bulletin, cover only cities and States having laws requiring the registration of deaths, and represent 55.3 per cent. of the estimated population of the country. The number of deaths recorded last year was 732,538, with the greatest mortality in March and the lowest in June. The death-rate in 1908 was 15.4, so that last year's rate of 15 per 1,000 indicates a material falling off. One piece of information which has been respectfully referred to the suffragettes for their encouragement is the fact that 54 per cent. of those who succumbed were men. The New York *Times* notes that England's death-rate is lower than ours, being 14.5 per 1,000, while it goes yet lower in France, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden. The decreasing death-rate in the United States impresses upon the Omaha *World-Herald* the fact that the "good-health propaganda is now beginning to tell." Never, we are reminded—

"has medical science been so efficient in preventing disease, and especially those ravaging epidemics of contagious or infectious diseases which we trust for the last time have been the terrors of cities, States, and large sections of the country. And one hesitates to undertake to list the regimens of exercise, of diet, of recreation, of open-air sleeping, and outdoor life that have been much more generally accepted and followed in late years than ever before. Indeed, the people have waked up to the importance of keeping well. Sickness has gone out of fashion. With almost anybody it is felt to be a shame and with a large modern school it is rated a positive sin.

"It is all beginning to count, and everybody ought to help in hastening the time when a funeral will be a curiosity and the undertakers will be talking about emigrating to a sicklier planet."

These figures, complains the New York *Tribune*, are still too high. We read:

"The gradual lowering of the death-rate is one of the great achievements of science and civilization. Conservation of life is the most important of the many current projects for conserving national resources. But human life is still held far too cheap and methods of checking waste are still more or less rudimentary. This fact appears in the proportion of deaths reported for children under five years. Of the 732,538 deaths reported in the registration area in 1909, 140,057, or nearly 20 per cent., were of children under one year, and 196,534, or nearly 27 per cent., were of children under five years. There was a slight decrease in the rate for children under five years, but it is still lamentably large."

In the Census Bureau's volume of mortality statistics for 1908 Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, is quoted as maintaining that of all the diseases of infancy (up to one year) 47 per cent. may be prevented, and that 67 per cent. of all the diseases of childhood (two to eight years) are likewise preventable. The volume referred to admits that "the work of preventing infant and child mortality has only made a beginning," and goes on to say of Professor Fisher's claims:

"This would mean, applied to the 200,000 deaths of infants and children in the registration area, or the possible 400,000 deaths of these classes in the United States, a saving of at least 100,000 or 200,000 lives each year, respectively. It does not seem unreasonable, when we consider the fact that there is apparently no reason why infants, if properly born (and this means simply the prevention of antenatal disease and the improvement of the health and conditions of living of their parents), should die at all in early infancy or childhood except from the comparatively small proportion of accidents that are strictly unavoidable."

## PROHIBITION "COMING BACK"

If prohibition actually means a greater consumption of intoxicants in "dry" territory, as the liquor journals exultantly declared a few weeks ago, after the publication of the Government's figures showing an increasing per capita consumption of liquor in the country at large, one might expect to find these papers encouraging the Prohibition hosts and zealously urging them on to new endeavors. Yet, strangely enough, they are keeping up the fight with their old opponents. Indeed, some of them are becoming apprehensive as to the final outcome of the struggle. Despite the cheering news from the Internal Revenue headquarters, referred to in our columns at the time, Mr. T. M. Gilmore, of *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* (New York), sees many dark clouds still threatening the brewer, the distiller, and the dealer. In an editorial in the current number headed by the query, "Can the liquor business be successfully defended before the bar of public sentiment?" he says:

> "The big majority in the recent Tennessee election given to the Republican and against the regular Democratic nominees was an echo of the State-wide prohibition fight and of the killing of Carmack, and whether we like it or not, it must be accepted as a further protest of the people of Tennessee against the liquor traffic, as the people of Tennessee know, or think they know, that traffic.
>
> "In Texas we find a very large majority polled in favor of submitting a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors, to a vote of the people.
>
> "In Missouri, in obedience to a demand from the people, a fight is on to amend the constitution and prohibit the liquor business.
>
> "In Florida a similar fight is being waged and in several other States like Nebraska the liquor question is the leading question in politics.
>
> "To the States where the liquor traffic is being attacked by well-organized movements must be added the States like Oklahoma, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and North Carolina, where it has been outlawed, if we would realize how tremendous is the movement and how vast the forces sworn to the destruction of every brewery and distillery in America.
>
> "The situation is a grave one, and it demands the attention of the men who have hundreds of millions invested in breweries, distilleries, wineries, and in stocks of liquors. It is a situation that demands the highest statesmanship and generalship. It raises the question as to why we have lost so many States and why we have so many fierce contests in other States.
>
> "It raises the question as to whether our cause as a trade is incompetent or in incompetent hands, or whether it can be possible that the liquor trade is so disreputable that it can not be successfully defended before the bar of public sentiment."

Evidently rejecting the latter alternative, this writer then urges the liquor interests to fight the Antisaloon League and the Prohibitionists by defending the trade "in the open," "to meet the people and the press on a common platform and work for laws that will really regulate the saloon—laws under which the saloon-keeper could not afford to violate law or disregard public sentiment." For, "the liquor trade can be successfully defended, but not along gumshoe lines, nor by methods that will not stand the widest publicity and the greatest possible light."

A very different conclusion, quite naturally, is drawn by the Associated Prohibition Press. "All this disaster for the drink-maker is on the way" because "twenty-five years of scientific teaching, in the public schools of the nation, of direct moral exhortation in the Sabbath-schools, bitter ages of daily experience with every conceivable variety of alcoholic brutality, crime, disease, and destitution, and the ever present shame of liquor-bred political corruption . . . have combined to educate the people to a horror and a hatred of the alcohol trade, surpassing that against any other public evil." This, we are told, "is the reason why the liquor traffic, no matter how high it piles its defense funds or how widely it scatters its campaign agents, can face nothing but complete ultimate defeat, State- and nation-wide alike."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

The old guard surrenders, but never dies.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Wool seems to be the real warm ingredient of the tariff mixture.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Says T. R.: "Our meeting was enjoyable." Says the wire: "Taft is resting."—*Boston Transcript.*

According to the experience of the West Point cadets, "silence" is not always golden.—*Boston Transcript.*

As we understand it, President Taft went to Winona not to praise Tawney, but to bury him.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Probably the most fortunate member of the Cabinet is Secretary Dickinson. He is over in Pekin.—*Washington Herald.*

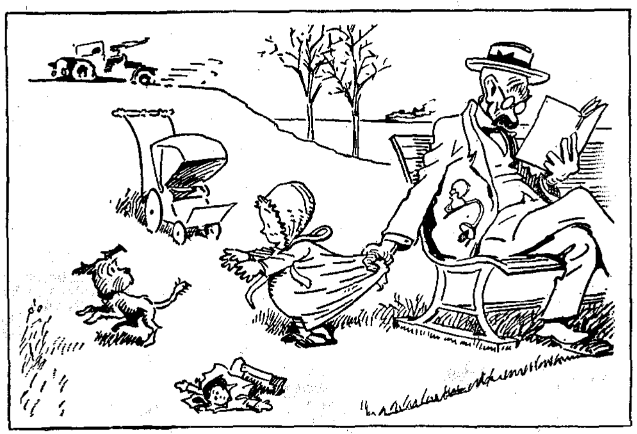
The mistake of Senator Lorimer's political life was in not joining the Rough Riders. Much is forgiven Rough Riders.—*Life.*

Mr. Bryan seems to be pretty thoroughly separated from politics at last. Why not make him president of Princeton?—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

If the Ballinger committee is never able to get a quorum, the Secretary of the Interior may have to remain permanently in more or less blissful ignorance as to whether he is innocent.—*Chicago News.*

William Lorimer, Mrs. Bellamy Storer, William Barnes, Jr., and the editor of the New York *Evening Post* ought to meet in convention, and formally launch the "Hit-Him-Again" party.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The declaration that the Maine election has but a "local significance" reminds one enthusiastic Democrat of the story of the belated passenger who tried to get accommodations on the ark after the beginning of the storm. "Too late," said Noah, "every room is taken." "Well," said the tardy person, "it is only going to be a local shower, anyway."—*Boston Transcript.*



THE ORIGINAL HOBBLE.
—Fox in the Chicago *Evening Post.*

A vice-president of the United States is happier who realizes that he is purely ornamental.—*Chicago News.*

Enough antiques were burned at Brussels to keep Grand Rapids factories working overtime for several days.—*Cleveland Leader.*

St. Louis boasts that her increase in population is natural. Well, New York's is naturalized.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

A Pittsburger says he has a machine for forecasting earthquakes; he might sell it at Republican headquarters.—*Houston Chronicle.*

Burlington lost $190,000 on its dining-car service last year. The waiters ought to split fees with the company.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Attorney General Wickersham is accused of having voted for Alton B. Parker The names of the others are not mentioned.—*Toledo Blade.*

Mr. Roosevelt declines to try an aeroplane because it might be thought sensational. These overdelicate scruples have kept the Colonel out of a good deal of fun first and last.—*New York World.*

Gentlemen who view with apprehension the progress of woman suffrage will note with alarm that 54 per cent. of the recorded deaths in the United States last year were of persons of the male persuasion.—*Chicago News.*

The New York *Mail* is publishing a series on "What Sacrifices Men Have Made for Women," which leads us to suspect that the editor of the *Mail* has been trying to match a sample of ribbon.—*Baltimore Sun.*

It is rumored in Washington that after reforming the Republican Party and doing other odd jobs, Mr. Roosevelt will start in search of the ten lost tribes of Israel; the expenses of the trip being borne by public-spirited private citizens. The tribes in question have not been seen for some twenty-five centuries and people are growing anxious about them.—*Brooklyn Life.*

# FOREIGN COMMENT

## A "RULE OF THREE" TO SAVE FRANCE

IF EVERY home has one child, the new generation will be just half the number of the preceding one; if two children, the population will show neither increase nor decrease; if three children, the increase will be 50 per cent.; if twenty children, they will all go to the poorhouse. This mathematical statement seems to give, in brief, the foundation of a new plan to arrest the depopulation of France that is offered by Mr. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, editor of the *Economiste Français*, in an article in the Paris *Figaro*. He does not propose a bounty that will encourage families of enormous size, as Louis XIV. did in trying to populate Canada. Such a plan, he argues, would only inflict poverty on a few without helping the national situation materially. The old Roman method is best. *Jus trium liberum* (the privileges which a man had for the possession of three living children) must be revived in republican France as they were productive of so much good in republican Rome. But let us listen to what this eminent and patriotic statistician says, for his views are by no means fantastic or dreamy:

> "It is no use to urge on parents to have seven, eight, or ten children, numbers which must always be exceptional and which lay a heavy burden on the parents. We must bring the national conscience to grasp the fact that in a normal household there should be at least three children. The next thing to do is bring it about that households of three children or more shall alone be recipients of the favors or privileges which the powers that be have it in their reach to bestow."

His fellow countrymen, he says, are very fond of figuring in public functions, national celebrations, and processions. They like to see their names on committees of management in such cases and to attend receptions of more or less public character. Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu says that the first part of his remedy for national suicide would be to exclude from such festivals all excepting those whose family was of a due and proper size. To quote his words:

> "Only those should have their names advertised in connection with a public function who have at least three living children. All others should be absolutely debarred from participation in such functions. Of course it is easy to raise objections against such a measure, but such objections are trifling in comparison with this vital question, if indeed we wish to prevent the suicide of the French nation which is likely to be half accomplished in three generations, and completed in six or seven. We lay great stress on this measure of prevention."

His next suggestion is the gift of a bounty to the duly prolific family. As he says:

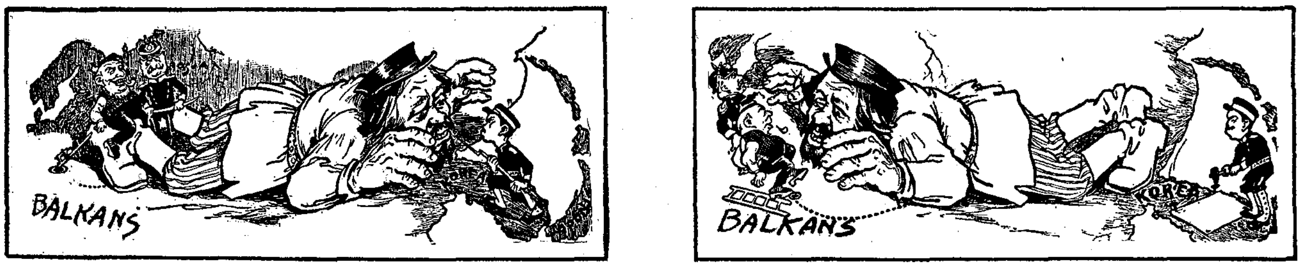
> "The second remedy is that the Government pay annually $100 for the maintenance of the youngest living child in a family of three, and the same sum to every child born additionally. According to my calculations the second sacrifice required, if we would maintain the survival of the Gallic stock, would entail on the Treasury a charge of $30,000,000 to $35,000,000. This would be much better spent on such an object than on the ostentatious and extravagant schemes for which at this time so much of the public funds is lavished."

The officers of the Government, when of a certain age, should, in accordance with the proposal of Senator Marc Lannelongue, be compelled to marry or resign. This writer blames him for not insisting more vehemently on the adoption of such a measure, and observes:

> "We have seen with pleasure that M. Lannelongue and some of his colleagues in the Senate are trying to enter timidly, yes, a great deal too timidly, on the course which we pointed out fifteen years ago. The honorable senators propose to make marriage compulsory on every Government employee. If the marriage is childless, no consideration will be given to him. The rule of three children will be imposed. No one is compelled to be a Government employee. The state is doing no wrong to any one in excluding from her pay-roll those who are not rearing three children of their own.
>
> "Moreover, the honorable senators above referred to would raise the salaries of the functionaries in proportion to the number of their children. . . . The question is thus plainly set before the country, and it is time to decide whether the French nation desires to survive or to yield her place in Europe to a confused medley of foreign races."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## TOO MUCH MONEY IN RUSSIA

IT SEEMS paradoxical that Russia, known to be the most poverty-stricken country in Europe, with a large peasant population almost always on the verge of starvation, and many of them actually starving, with rich natural resources scarcely touched, with hardly any of that modern industry on a large scale which develops superior economic resources—it seems paradoxical that Russia should suffer from so peculiar a malady as a superabundance of money. And yet we are told by the Russian papers that such is the case. Owing to the large amount of free capital many persons have on hand, for which they can find no proper means of investment, wild speculation is going on on the stock-exchange, and the greatest disorder prevails on the St. Petersburg bourse, recently culminating in a veritable panic. The most peculiar aspect of the phenomenon is that the gambling spirit has taken possession of many of the better elements of the Russian people, such as had never before exhibited any interest in the rise and fall of stocks. For this reason the state of the St. Petersburg bourse is regarded as important not only economically, but socially as well. In a leading editorial on the abnormal rise and fall of prices the *Riech* (St. Petersburg) remarks that there is no political crisis or crop failure to disturb financial circles in Russia and "all this upheaval happens in spite of the intervention of the Minister of Finance, who resorts to extreme measures in making promises to the banks, and even threatens them in order to put a stop to speculation." Many explain this



1. FROM 1904 TO 1910 WHILE HE GRABS FOR KOREA THE BALKAN STATES HAVE A QUIET TIME ON HIS BOOTS.

2. FROM 1910 TO —— (?) HAVING TO TURN HIS BACK ON KOREA HIS HANDS MUST BE ENGAGED ELSEWHERE.

THE RUSSIAN COLOSSUS. —*Mucha* (Warsaw).

condition offhand as an artificial flurry produced by the brokers to promote the sale of securities, and there may be something in such a theory, admits the *Riech*, "but fortunately the bourse is not always the scene of such bacchanalia as we are witnessing at present, bacchanalia remarkable not only for the extraordinary rise and drop of prices, but also for the kind of persons who take part in the gambling. They are the sort, it would seem, who both for economical and ethical reasons should keep away from speculation."

The *Riech* then goes on to explain why such persons are attracted to speculation on the bourse. It is because of the state of political atrophy through which Russia is passing. Life in Russia now is exceedingly gloomy, the majority have lost their interest in public affairs. They are looking for some diversion, and those who have the means find it in stock-gambling. The country has sunk to so low a moral level that no deterrent to such practises is to be found in condemnatory public opinion. This, however, offers merely a partial explanation of the love for speculation. The real cause is a different one, which the *Riech* proceeds to elucidate as follows:

IN GERMANY'S NET.

Mr. Vivian Brandon, recently arrested by the German authorities while taking photographs for *The Sphere* at Borkum.

> "It lies in the economic order and in those legal factors which bear directly on the economic life. There can be no doubt that the basic reason for frantic speculation on the bourse at the present time is the abundance of money. Money is so plentiful that even the good crop which demands considerable capital can have no decisive influence upon the drop in prices. Speculation as a result of superabundance of money in the market is a universal phenomenon. It is not for nothing that the Englishmen say: 'John Bull can bear everything except a low rate of interest.' But in other countries people with money are not driven to stock-gambling as they are in Russia, since they can easily invest their funds in sound economic investments, and thus the material for speculation on the stock-exchange is diminished.
>
> "Unfortunately, among us there are no such natural channels for the money accumulated by the economically favored classes. The shackles on our economic life are so heavy that the mere fact of a plentiful supply of money can not loose them. Even for economic development money is not everything. Those legal rights and guaranties are necessary which are essential conditions of industrial evolution, and, we must repeat, the conditions in our country in this respect are such as to stifle every good enterprise in the very embryo. We are told this is a commonplace that it is needless to repeat on every occasion. But those who say it forget it is the alpha and omega of all economic life. It is impossible to get away from it even if we have a most favorable crop.
>
> "Of course, it is a commonplace that there is little enlightenment in our country, and that technical education is in a very primitive state. Of course, it is a commonplace that industrial development requires a high level of individual initiative and individual activity, and that the conditions of our political activity kill in the bud those very qualities so valuable in every country standing on a high plane of economic evolution. Of course, it is a commonplace that there can not be highly developed individual economic activity in a country in which capital must have a passport attesting its nationality before it may be used.
>
> "But tho these elementary truths are commonplaces, have they found even the slightest recognition in our legislation, in our life? We reject these commonplaces, but life cruelly avenges itself on us for scorning elementary truths, and we stand helpless before its cruel lessons; we are smitten by the vengeance it wreaks upon us for despising elementary truths.
>
> "Our free capital will not find a natural outlet. It will turn to speculation of the most fruitless kind. We can not tell how long the money will last for such use. But unfortunately we can predict with perfect certainty that it will not be diverted to productive uses."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

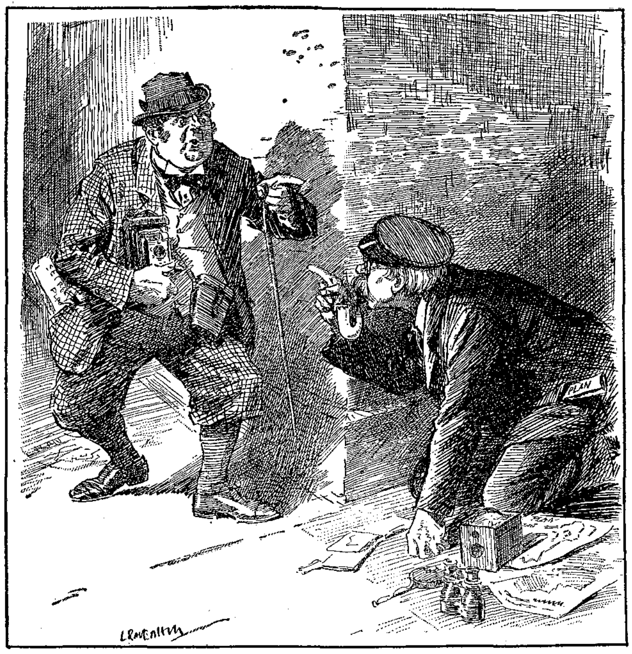
## INTERNATIONAL "I SPY"

THE SYSTEM of spying which goes on in Europe is curious to contemplate. The London papers acknowledge this, but they also say that if the two Englishmen, Brandon and French, who were arrested on the German island of Borkum, were really stealing military secrets, there are twenty times as many German spies making observations on the south coast of England. While the two officers captured at Borkum were, according to the Admiralty report, merely "under leave of absence to study language abroad," they singularly enough found it more agreeable, or profitable, to study the new bastions in Borkum and adjacent places, and the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) relates how, after they had been arrested, in the inn where they were staying—

> "A most important discovery was made. In the mattress of the beds there had been hidden a great number of photographs and charts of the North Sea as well as plans of the forts of Borkum and the estuary of the Ems. Several other important sketches were brought to light."

A paper published on the island of Borkum, the *Ostfriesische Zeitung*, intimates that these evil-minded Britishers have actually inoculated the natives with the passion of spying, and "several persons of German nationality have been arrested in connection with the alleged cases of espionage." These incidents were taken very calmly by the British press and passed over with light comment. But a strange alteration came over them when it was discovered that a German officer, also "on leave for the purpose of studying," was found with his pockets stuffed full of sketches of the fortifications of Portsmouth! A howl of indignation immediately rose in England, upon which the *Frankfurter Zeitung* rather keenly remarks:

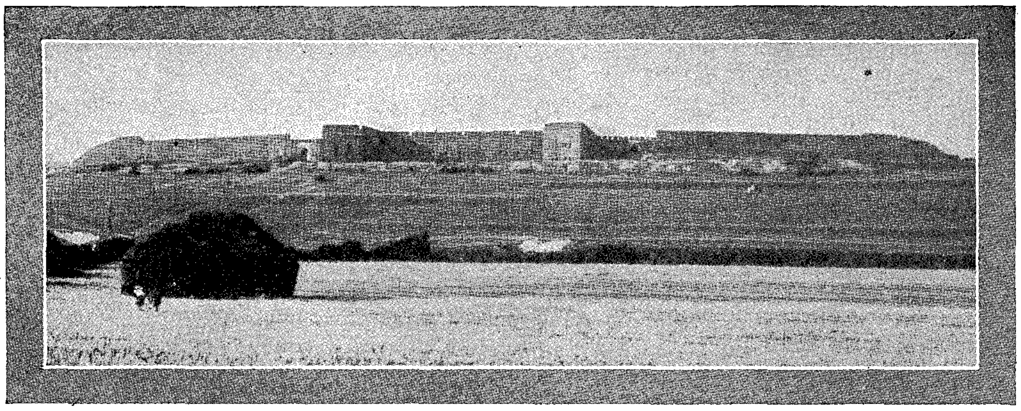
> "When a couple of English officers were arrested at Borkum under the suspicion of espionage, a section of the English press thought it quite sufficient to dismiss the matter in a few jeering words on Germany's skill at smelling out a spy. The case was at once reversed when Lieutenant Helm was caught in



"I SPY!"

BOTH (together)—"Peek-a-boo! I see you!"

—*Punch* (London).



A RISKY PICTURE FOR GERMANS TO HAVE.

Lieutenant Helm of the German Army was quietly sketching this attractive view of Fort Widley, at Portsmouth, Eng., when he was arrested as a spy. The German press ridicule the idea that he meant anything wrong by his artistic efforts, and seem to think he was merely indulging the whims of an esthetic nature.

the same trap, and the same papers that had condoned the offense of their own countrymen heaped obloquy on the German spy. In the possession of the English officers, one of whom belonged to the Navy, every possible instrument for taking measurements and photographs were found. What were they doing with such things in Wilhelmshaven, Kiel, Helgoland, and Borkum? In case England were to challenge Germany, these drawings and photographs would prove of the highest importance in forming a blockade.

"A full knowledge of the forts and approaches pertaining to the places named would be of the utmost value to the British Admiralty. On the other hand, the German officer Helm, arrested at Portsmouth, could have been of no service as a spy. He belongs to the Army and knows nothing of naval works.

"The drawings, etc., which were found on him could be bought anywhere in Portsmouth. Mr. Helm has been pretty badly treated by the English."

*The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) says that the inlying fortifications of Portsmouth are obsolete, being built at the time when the Napoleonic invasion was feared, and, in any case, Helm was doing no harm. *The Daily News* (London) thus clearly explains the position of Helm under British law:

A PROMINENT GERMAN MILITARY ARTIST.

Lieutenant Helm, who said his sketches of a British fort were solely for his own use, but did not specify just how he intended to use them.

> "When the offense was committed by one who was an officer in the Army of another nationality, whether he was or was not the accredited representative of a foreign state, the offense was a felony. But there would be no evidence before the court that defendant was in any sense an accredited representative of the foreign state to whose military forces he belonged. It would not be suggested for a moment that he was doing other than wrongfully obtaining information for his own purpose, for when one remembered his position, as engineer officer in the German Army, one could not but feel that he might regard such information as likely to promote his own advancement. Had he returned with the information to his own country he could, no doubt, be regarded as an officer able to undertake work which it was sometimes the duty of an engineer officer to obtain."

Such is the reasonable comment of English papers that treat the matter seriously. Indeed, the London *Nation* seems to admit that Helm may have been sincere when he declared "that his drawings were for his own study alone." The London *Spectator* gives this wise advice to the war alarmists and sensation-mongers:

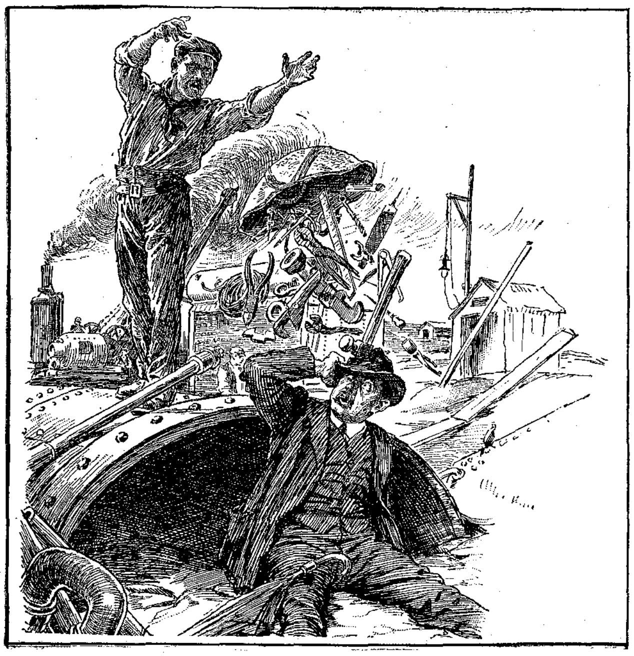
> "The operations of espionage are not confined to one nation, and whatever may prove to be the truth as to the intentions of the two Englishmen arrested at Borkum, it can not be denied that the arrest at Portsmouth comes at a very convenient moment. It is stated that the German press treats the incident very calmly, and we sincerely hope that a similar mood may prevail among our own newspapers.
>
> "Nothing is more contemptible than that form of spy-mania which sees treachery in the acts of foreigners, while it defends them as laudable enterprise when done by a fellow countryman."

## THE BRITISH WORKERS' SIDE OF IT

WHAT the boiler-makers, railroad men, and operatives in cotton-mills have to say about the serious industrial dissatisfaction which convulses England is stated in a series of articles in the London *Daily Mail*, which is anxious to do justice to the strikers and those upon whom the employers have visited a lockout. The general tone of the London press is against those operatives whose recalcitrancy interferes with the rapid development of the fleet. But the workers in iron, cotton, and on the railroad have a good deal to say in justification of their profound dissatisfaction with the condition of labor in England. They find that the trade-unions are robbed of their independence by those who think all grievances should be settled by special act of Parliament; that the "piece-work" system does not act for the advantage of those who are swifter and more skilful in their trade, and that in railroading the days when merit could be recognized and rewarded by advancement are past. These circumstances aggravate the workingman, and stir up in him a blind spirit of revolt which he can manifest only by refusing to work under the conditions of which he complains.

Of the corruption of the trade-unions and their practical deflection from their original object Mr. G. E. Raine declares in *The Daily Mail* that workingmen think that they are justified in violating their personal pledges, when the general and local committees violate theirs and are led by the nose under the dictation of Socialism. To quote his words:

> "The 'no-strike' policy is an essential part of the 'new unionism' for which the Socialists are responsible. The leaders do not for an instant discourage strikes for the reason that they love the employers more than formerly, but because the strike is a violation of the creed of 'new unionism.' The amazing position that outstands is that the leaders view the functions and the aims of trade-unionism from one standpoint, and all those of the men who are not Socialists from quite another. And with these conflicting outlooks and expectations the only



TRADE DISUNION.

BOILER-MAKER—"When I chucks my tools down, I *chucks* 'em down!"

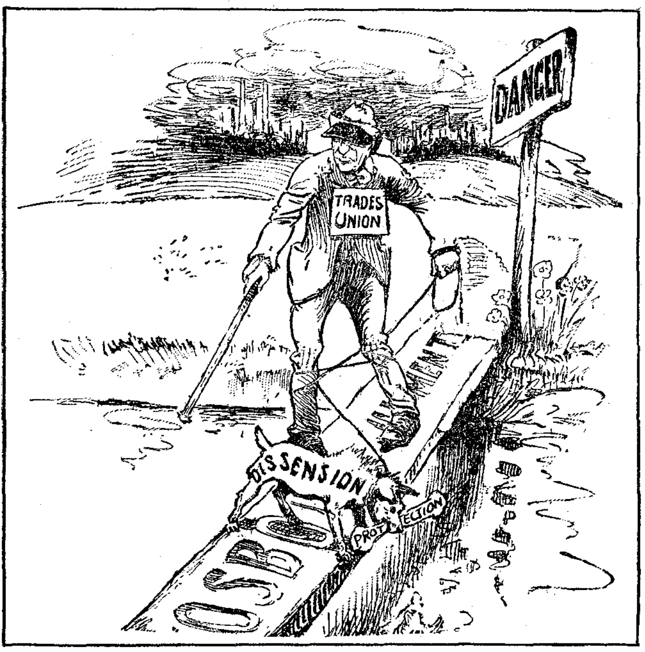
TRADE-UNION OFFICIAL—"Yes—and you don't care where they fall."—*Punch* (London).

marvel is that the gulf between leaders and men is not even wider than it is.

"The mass of the men see in their unions a great fighting-machine whose blow is the strike. Also they are great provident societies giving 'benefits' in return for levies. But the leaders and the Socialists among the men regard the unions as political engines which will one fine day carry a Socialist Labor party into office. These men discard the strike—with an object. Do hours need limiting? Parliament should effect it.

The "piece-work" system is another grievance. A man is asked to state his price and "any claim for alteration of price must be made before the commencement of the job." He "never knows how long it will take or how arduous it will turn out, until he has fairly begun to tackle the job." It is vain to complain when he finds himself left in the lurch.

Then there is a sort of oppression exercised by the employers, says Mr. Bland. No employee who leaves a factory can obtain employment elsewhere without a "discharge note." These notes, Mr. Bland was informed, are often "used as weapons of chicanery or even oppression." He gives two instances:



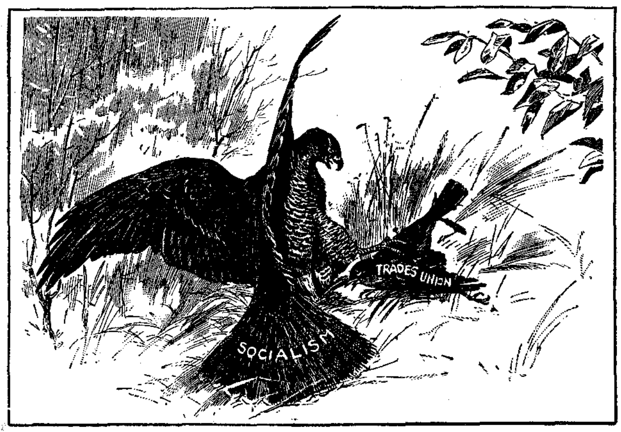
IN DANGER.

BLIND MAN (to dog)—"Be careful, Jack, or you'll have me overboard."—*Weekly Chronicle* (Newcastle).

"I was told of one man who had a record of more than twenty years' good character behind him. He entered upon a new piece of work. He was engaged on it for one week. Then a little friction arose and he left. He was not given a bad character. Oh, dear, no—nothing so violent. His discharge note was indorsed 'Left of his own accord.' It was not much, it was not as long as a short sermon, but it was enough—it served. The man gets no more work."

"There is trouble and unrest all along the lines," he says, and why?—

"Railway work is less hopeful work than it was wont to be in days that are remembered. I mean, there are fewer prospects in it. Time was when men on a lower grade might encourage fairly substantial hopes of rising to a much higher grade and earning a quite respectable income before middle age. In point of fact, some of the greatest railway men we have ever had did so rise, to the immense benefit of their companies. Now that is all over, they tell me, and men reach their maximum in the way of earnings while they are still young. They reach it while they are still young because there is such a little way to reach. There has been a general speeding up on the railways, and speeding up results in worry, and worry in jangled nerves and a readiness to take offense, and that is a state of mind highly favorable to industrial bother.



CAPTURED.
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

"But here, again, as in the case of the boiler-makers (but not in the case of the cotton trade, where the machinery is all right if it were properly applied) there is something wrong with the machinery—with the machinery provided for settling disputes, I mean. There is something of the same sort of delay in settling a dispute as that which is causing the trouble in the shipbuilding trade."

The machinery for settling disputes must be readjusted by the trade-union, says this writer, to provide the most sound and efficacious remedy. At present the union is hopeless and helpless, being rent asunder by personal ambitions and parliamentary cliques. To quote further:

"Never were there so many place-hunters in the unions as now. It is by these men at pit-head and factory-gate that sectional trouble is embittered. Socialists are at the throats of Socialists for their billets. Every man in authority has a score or more of would-be leaders condemning him. Still, out of all this ferment and intrigue trade-unionism will in the end win clear. It must stand firm and strong as an industrial organization, and in return for their industrial loyalty restore to its members their individual and political freedom which the Socialists are seeking to exploit.

"Labor representation, too, has come to stay, but it must be made by free men instead of by delegates pledged to a Socialist caucus."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION

## BEER AS A CAUSE OF PELLAGRA

ONE OF the most sensational medical developments of recent times is the discovery that the mysterious disease known as pellagra, thought to be practically nonexistent in this country, has been with us for years and that thousands of patients in homes and hospitals whose troubles had been wrongly diagnosed or were continuing to puzzle the physicians are in reality its victims. Altho medical opinion is not united, the disease seems to be generally attributed to a fungus found in moldy corn. The editor of *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., September) makes the suggestion that beer, when brewed from corn-malt, as it now often is, may contain this fungus and be responsible in part for the occurrence of the malady. He writes:

> "The announcement a few years ago that the awful plague, black death, which devastated London two hundred years ago, had reached our shores, was a message which struck terror to a million hearts. Everywhere the question was asked, Will it spread? Will it break out in our town? The discovery of the plague bacillus, and of the agency of rats and fleas in its propagation, to a large extent rid the disease of its terrors because it pointed out the means by which it may be restricted. The revelations relating to pellagra have shown it to be a malady fully as fatal in character as the black death, altho less violent in its destructive force. Its wide diffusion and insidious character render it still more formidable to life and health than the plague. It is now probable that there are hundreds of people suffering from this grave disorder in different parts of the United States who are entirely ignorant of the real nature of their malady and are being subjected to treatment for some skin or nervous affection of a very different character.
>
> "One of the most distressing things about pellagra is the fact that it seems to be connected with an important food product which is almost universally used, the most important, in fact, of all the food productions of this country. Investigations made up to the present time seem to point very strongly toward the use of moldy or spoiled corn as the cause of this strange and most distressing disorder, and many confirmatory observations have been made in this country. It is evident, then, that in the use of corn care must be taken to make sure that the corn has been thoroughly dried and at no time has been exposed to conditions which would give an opportunity for the formation of mold.
>
> "It is possible that the agitation of this subject may create a prejudice against the use of corn products in the minds of some, which will lessen the use of corn and the substitution of wheat, rice, and other cereals. It would seem, however, that such a prejudice is really baseless and that all the precaution necessary is to take care to see that the corn or preparation of corn used is of a very wholesome character."

While so much has been said and written about pellagra, and while so many eminent authorities are setting to work to bring about its prevention and cure, one source of danger, perhaps the greatest, has been strangely missed, declares the writer in *Good Health*:

> "There is a constant source of pellagra which at the present time seems to have been overlooked; namely, beer. Most of the beer used in this country is made from corn, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that much corn which might be considered hardly suitable for the making of grits or cornmeal might be considered good enough for beer. It is doubtless true that there are at the present time many or even more people making use of corn in the form of beer than in any other form, and it would be well for such persons to know that in the use of beer they are running greater risk of taking pellagra than would be involved in the ordinary use of corn. In the use of beer, it would be impossible to tell anything about the condition of the corn from which the beer is made; whereas ordinary corn products may be easily inspected. If the discovery of pellagra has the effect to materially lessen the consumption of beer, it may be the means of accomplishing great good in the battle against intemperance."

## THE DETHRONEMENT OF STEAM

IN THE case of motor-driven vehicles on land, steam no longer holds its former position of preeminence. On the water, the swift motor-boat and even the larger launch and occasionally the torpedo-boat have adopted the internal-combustion engine by preference. Now this engine is to be tried on vessels of the size and capacity of the Atlantic liner, and we may soon see more than one huge ship where absence of funnels betrays complete divorce from the power of steam. The Hamburg-American line is building two 9,000-ton freighters to be driven by the only type of combustion-engine that is not an explosion-motor; namely, the Diesel. Crude petroleum will be employed as the working substance and a contract has already been made with The Standard Oil Company, we are informed by *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, September), for an adequate supply of liquid fuel. Says this paper:

> "The enormous saving of space both below and on deck will be of material moment to a freight-carrier of the type it has been decided to build. . . . One immediate advantage is the economy, amounting to 75 per cent., which will be effected in engine-room space, thus giving so much the more cargo accommodation. Another economy is the smallness of the engine-room staff, only three engineers and three boilers being required for both motors in watches of eight hours each. For fuel, petroleum residue will be employed. In Germany, it can be bought for $2 per ton, and in America—one of the terminals of the voyage—it is considerably cheaper. The whole cost is considered to be about 75 per cent. less than coal. The vessel's screws are somewhat smaller than those usually allotted to craft of 9,000 tons, . . . but it is expected that a speed of about 12½ knots will be obtained. While ordinary steamers can convert only about 16 per cent. of fuel consumed into energy, a motor-driven vessel converts 30 per cent. The new steamer, which will be completed in twelve or fourteen months, is intended for the Hamburg and New York and Philadelphia trade.
>
> "The engines will be rather similar in appearance to the ordinary vertical steam-engines. The gear is most simple, the valves being operated by a few very short levers. Every valve can be changed in a couple of minutes, and all parts are as easily accessible as can be desired.
>
> "The simplicity of the reversing gear can never be matched by a steam-engine. Regulation of revolutions and reversing will be done by a small hand wheel. The propeller, of course, is coupled directly with the engine, thus insuring easy handling, the same as with steam-engines. . . . The engine-room of the vessel will present quite a novel aspect, the more so as the auxiliary engines will also show the latest improvements of technical progress. The absence of funnels will even externally point out the novelty of this new type of vessel, which is to be built entirely, hull and engines, by the Germans.
>
> "The enormous impetus that it is expected will be given to the development of oil fuel as a motive power for large steamers will have far-reaching results in the near future. The experiment will undoubtedly be watched with the keenest interest the world over."

In an interview published in the New York *Tribune* (September 18), Emil L. Boas, resident director and general manager of the Hamburg-American Line, is quoted as saying of the new departure:

> "The propulsion by petroleum in engines of internal combustion . . . is by no means an experiment. The development of the Diesel engine is perfect now, and we will use them on the two new freighters. These vessels will not be hampered by coal-bunkers or stokers. The fluid fuel will be stowed away economically in various places, and there will be no smoke. This will give the ships unusually large cargo space.
>
> "The vessels will be driven by twin screws, propelled by Diesel engines of 15,000 horse-power. They will have a speed of 12 knots, and there will be no danger whatever in handling them. The automobile has proved the safety of the internal-combustion engine. There will be no more danger traveling on one of these ships than there is in traveling about the

country in a modern touring-car. We will be able to send ships of this type from Hamburg to Asia in from five to six weeks without having them stop for fuel."

## FEAR OF THE HOSPITAL

IN CITIES and large towns the hospital is now generally recognized, at least among educated persons, as a useful public institution, the natural place of resort in severe illness or in case an operation is to be performed. It is understood that care and skilled attention are possible there, far better than what could be given to the patient at his own home. Yet beyond the radius of influence of one of these modern houses of rest and cure, the old unreasoning fear of the hospital still remains—a relic of the days when limbs were amputated without anesthetics amid unsanitary surroundings. Moreover, it is often felt that to be sent to a hospital is in some degree a disgrace. The causes of this feeling and the remedies for it were recently discust by Dr. A. H. Thayer, in a paper read before the Albany County (N. Y.) Medical Society. We quote from a reprint in *The International Hospital Record* (Detroit, September). Says Dr. Thayer:

"The question naturally arises is this fear a reasonable one or does it come from the fact that when a patient from any of the small villages goes to a hospital it is the 'talk of the town'? Should that patient die while in the hospital every one in the village knows about it and talks about it much more than they would had he died in his own home. 'He died in the hospital.' The question does not occur to them, did he undergo an operation, or did he die of some condition that had already progressed so far that no operation could be performed? The fact to them is, 'He was taken to the hospital and died there, and I am not going there to die.' The same thought is many times exprest as follows, 'They took him to the hospital and operated on him and that killed him.' Of course it is considered that the operation was the direct cause of death, even in the case of an inoperable carcinoma in which an exploratory was done without perceptible effect on the patient's strength and it was the original disease that eventually caused the death.

"This is an argument against doing ever so slight an operation on a hopeless case. If the patient dies, other people hear of it and fear a necessary operation, no matter how simple it may be or how free from danger. In the minds of the public, all operations are serious and most patients are supposed to die who undergo them. . . . . . .

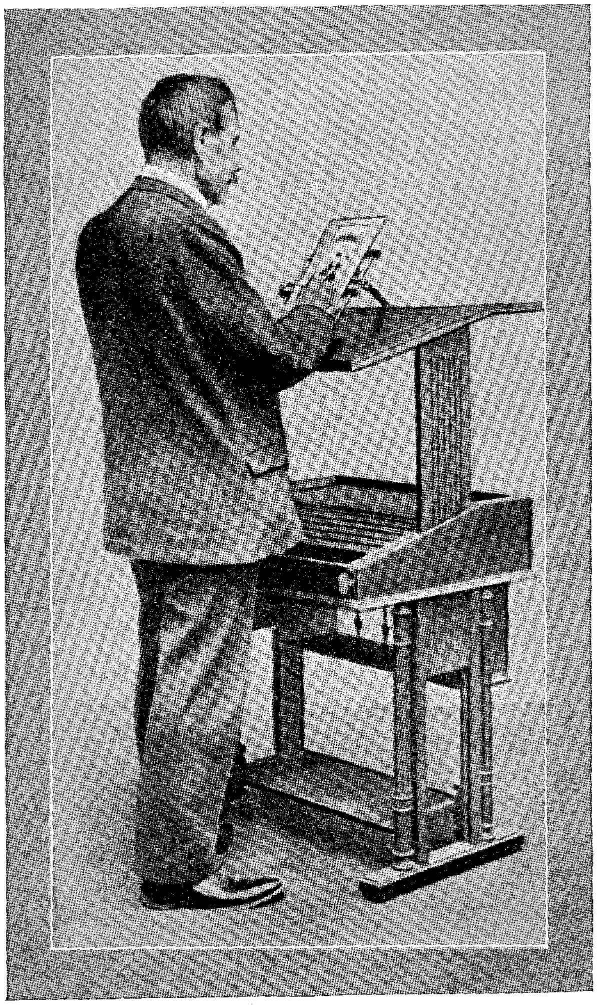
"Among city people, or people who are frequently about the hospital, there is much less fear of an operation. They see the ninety-nine cases that regain their health as well as hear of the one that died.

"Is the time ever coming when the public will know that it is seldom the operation of itself that causes death? The cause of most cases of death is the fact that the disease has been allowed to progress too far before they will consent to an operation. Had the operation not been delayed because of needless fear until the patient or his friends could see that the patient would surely die unless operated upon, then operations could be performed with a much lower mortality and with much better prospects of the patient regaining perfect health."

From an examination of the records of his own hospital, which he believes well represents the average, Dr. Thayer finds that the mortality rate following operation is low—not higher than 5 per cent. The fear of the hospital on this score is therefore not justified, and it should be remembered that if all the hospital operations had been performed at the patient's own homes, without hospital facilities and hospital comforts, the mortality would undoubtedly have been far greater.

## HYGIENE IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS

THE MOST astonishing neglect of hygiene prevailed in the schools of Europe up to a few years ago, declares Mr. H. Rousset, a well-informed writer, in *Cosmos* (Paris). Not one of its most elementary teachings was followed, he declares. In the primary schools, for example, "the position assumed by pupils at work was, to be sure, somewhat less inconvenient than that of the scribes of the Pharaonic epoch, but quite as unreasonable." Large and small scholars were forced to sit on the same bench, at the expense of the most dangerous contortions. The inevitable results were near-sightedness and deformity. Moreover:



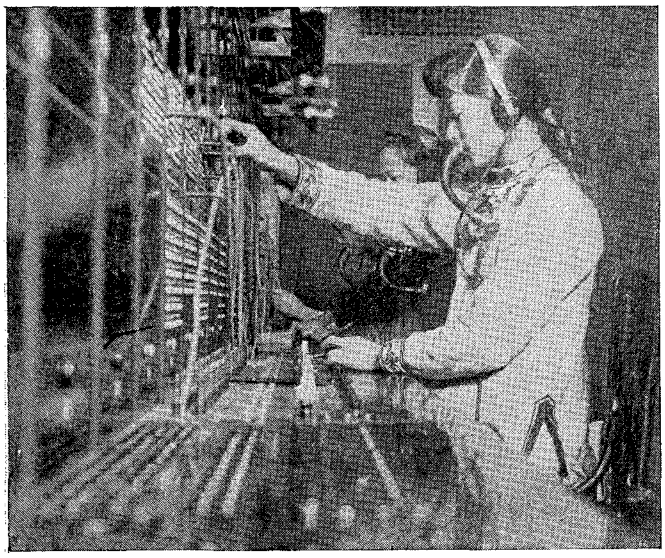
THAT HE WHO STANDS MAY READ.

One of the extension desks that are now being used in some European schools to enable students to sit or stand at their work.

"From the standpoint of prophylaxis against contagion, there was the same indifference and the same danger; not only is the child more frail than the adult, and consequently more exposed, but when assembled in large numbers, pupils should be surrounded with more precaution than when separated, the causes of contagion being more numerous. It may be added that instruction in hygiene, especially if it consists, not of lessons painfully committed to memory, but of care always observed and sanitary habits gradually acquired, is of the highest social importance; when grown up the child will continue to live according to hygienic principles.

"Thus, for several years past, educators and physicians have been everywhere devoting themselves to the study of school hygiene. . . . Passing over the question of formal instruction, . . . we may make a distinction between different applications of the subject—the construction of furniture, the disposition of classrooms and of school apparatus, and the care taken and exercises taught in the domain of physical culture."

In the first place, Mr. Rousset goes on to say, the construction of school-buildings has made great progress, the study of decorative features having largely given way to that of simplicity, proper lighting, and the suppression of breeding-places for germs. Very wide stairways facilitate ingress and egress, and good heat and ventilation are assured by systems of central distribution. The classrooms are large, airy, well-lighted, and sometimes seem a little bare; they are decorated with wall-pictures, friezes, frescoes, etc., which in some French schools seem to have overshot the mark. Children of twelve, Mr. Rousset remarks, care little for Egyptian interiors. As for



CHINESE "HELLO GIRLS."

equipment, there are no more benches and long desks. Desks are more solid and more easily cleaned. Sometimes they are made to raise or slide to facilitate cleaning or to enable the pupil to stand in place. Often height and angle of inclination are variable. Ink-wells are detachable to permit cleaning and can not be overturned, and the whole desk may be displaced when the floor is to be swept. To resume the quotation:

"However, despite their improvements, modern benches and tables still oblige the pupils to maintain a somewhat cramped attitude; both physicians and instructors agree in recommending an interruption of work, especially with young children, either by short recesses or by several minutes of Swedish gymnastics while simply standing upright at the desk.

"As regards care of furniture, etc., . . . dry dusting is no longer done, being replaced by wiping with moist cloths. The importance attached by hygienists to the observance of rules for cleaning may be judged from the fact that in the schools of Copenhagen these rules occupy no less than twelve octavo pages. . . . . . .

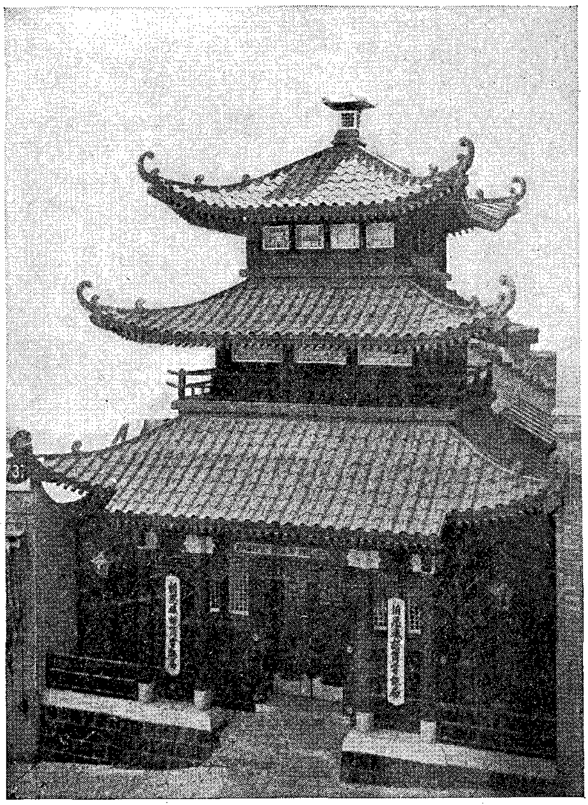
"Remarkable efforts have been made in recent years to perfect the medical inspection of schools. In Germany and Sweden, notable results have been reached. . . . As a fine example of private initiative applied to public education we may cite what has been done in Poland; the National Committee, to complete the work done in the various parts into which that unhappy country has been partitioned, has published a report on 'Polish Schools,' where it may be seen what fine things have been done by associations of wealthy philanthropists, in most cases against governmental opposition.

"As a new feature in the medical-inspection service may be cited the school dentist, who unfortunately exists only in a few cities. . . . Also pupils are urged to adopt the custom of regular bathing. . . . Some schools in large cities have special shower-baths. . . . Manual training has also been introduced and, finally, school gymnastics have been rationalized and made hygienic. Their aim is now not to produce the ability to perform feats of strength or skill, but to develop the muscles harmoniously and to teach coordination of bodily movements.

"Writers have often deplored the fact that the present state of our civilization, by concentrating in great cities a population removed from country districts where they were living healthfully, augmenting the number of students and of members of the liberal professions, has provoked a tendency to degeneracy and a weakening of individual constitutions. It is evidently impossible to alter this state of things, but may we not combat these pernicious influences in other ways? The fully and normally developed man suffers little from an environment that has a powerful effect on the child. It is therefore the latter that we must protect, and we can do it nowhere more successfully than in the school. We should congratulate ourselves that our educators and our scientific men now understand this."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A CHINO-AMERICAN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

A SPECIAL telephone exchange is operated in San Francisco for the exclusive use of the Chinese population. The opening of a new building, to replace the one destroyed in the disaster of 1906, is the occasion of a descriptive article in *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, September 3) from which it may be seen that the exchange has some interesting features. Says this paper:

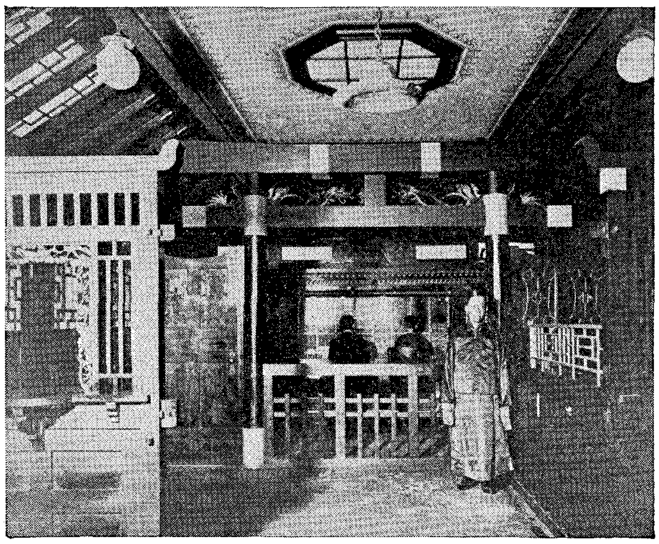


SAN FRANCISCO'S CHINESE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

"In architecture it is strictly Oriental in character, every detail having been carefully worked out through advice from the members of the Six Companies and other prominent Chinese merchants. The structure has three pagodas, along the lines of palaces in China, and the number of roofs designate the importance of the owner. In China these roofs also protect the interior from extreme heat or cold. The interior is also strictly Oriental, the woodwork being rough-cut material finished in ebony.

"The switchboard is designed to take care of 3,500 subscribers and is one of the latest designs.

"The exchange is under the management of an American-born Chinese, and the operators are Chinese girls. Tho the directory contains the names of the subscribers in both English and Chinese and numbers are assigned to them, nevertheless the subscribers invariably call the name of the party wanted rather than the number. As this exchange has



Illustrations used by courtesy of "The Electrical Review and Western Electrician," Chicago.

INTERIOR OF THE EXCHANGE.

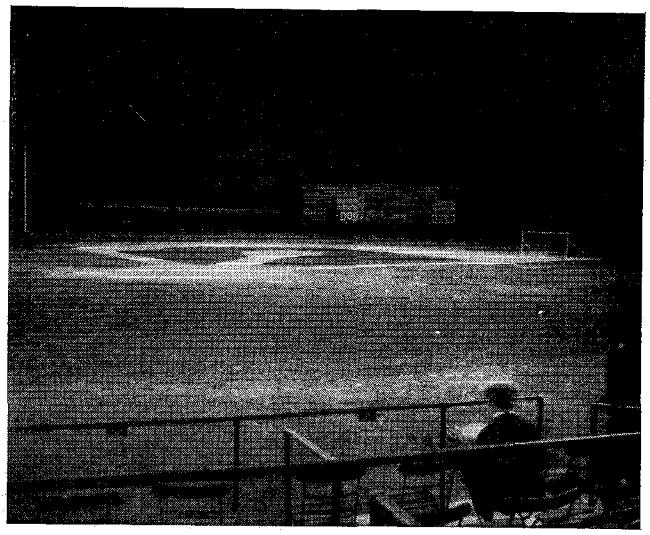
connected at present about 1,000 subscribers, it will be readily understood how difficult is the task before the Chinese operators, and yet all calls are handled with the same dispatch and accuracy as in an exchange containing American operators where numbers only are used. It is necessary, of course, for operators to be able to speak both the Chinese and English languages fluently.

"The Chinese subscribers invariably demand individual lines and are very heavy patrons of toll lines; in fact, they prefer long-distance telephony to all other forms of communication. Furthermore, the Chinese merchant is unusually prompt in the settlement of all accounts and very reasonable in all of his dealings with the company."

## SOURCES OF "FALSE" HAIR

IN VIEW of the recent return of the age-long custom of supplementing the normal supply of female hair by reenforcements drawn from outside sources, the following inquiry into the nature of those sources, published by *The British Medical Journal* (London, August 27), does not come amiss. As a starter it gives an illuminative extract from a book by Francis Trollope entitled "Summer in Brittany." The press dispatches say that the styles of the outer world are now invading Brittany and the women are declining to sell their tresses, so that this source of supply can no longer be depended upon. Speaking of a fair in Collenée, at which what may fairly be called a "hair-market" was held, this author says:

"What surprized me more than all, by the singularity and novelty of the thing, were the operations of the dealers in hair. In various parts of the motley crowd there were three or four different purchasers of this commodity, who travel the country for the purpose of attending the fairs, and buying the tresses of the peasant girls. They have particularly fine hair, and frequently in the greatest abundance. I should have thought that female vanity would have effectually prevented such a traffic as this being carried to any extent. But there seemed to be no difficulty in finding possessors of beautiful heads of hair perfectly willing to sell. We saw several girls sheared, one after the other, like sheep, and as many more standing ready for the shears, with their caps in their hands, and their long hair combed out, and hanging down to their waists. Some of the operators were men, and some women. By the side of the dealer was placed a large basket, into which every successive crop of hair, tied up into a wisp by itself, was thrown. No doubt the reason of the indifference to their tresses, on the part of the fair Bretonnes, is to be found in the invariable 'mode' which covers every head, from childhood upward, with close caps, which entirely prevents any part of the hair from being seen, and, of course, as totally conceals the want of it. The money given for the hair is about 20 sous [about 20 cents] or else a gaudy cotton handkerchief—they net immense profits by their trip through the country."



HOW THE "WHITE SOX" FIELD LOOKS BY ARC-LIGHT.

Supplementing this, the writer in *The Medical Journal* goes on to say:

"Light hair comes mostly from Germany. It is sometimes stated that the color of the hair is an index of character; if this be true, it is obvious that character can be disguised by art. Queen Elizabeth was probably singular in her preference for a red wig, but the color did not belie her temper. The color most in demand, however, changes with the fashion at a given time. A fashion which we can characterize only as disgusting seems to prevail at present in certain places. This is the wearing of 'rats,' structures of which we confess we know nothing, but which we presume to be intended to be decorative. They are, it seems, made sometimes of wire, sometimes of human hair, sometimes of flax or other vegetable which presents a more or less close likeness to human hair. In connection with this matter, we touch darker mysteries than those of the French or German hair-markets. We have recently seen it stated in an American paper that the hair-dealers of Canton, from whom large supplies of black hair are received for the manufacture of 'rats,' have been discovered exhuming corpses for the sake of the pigtails. The Chinese Government is said to be taking steps to stop this new kind of burking. We trust it will be successful in its efforts, for the traffic in dead hair is dangerous from a hygienic as it is hideous from an esthetic point of view. But what will not the devotees of fashion risk in the pursuit of their crazy cult? The trade in human teeth used to be highly profitable, and Bransby Cooper in his biography of his famous uncle gives an account of resurrection men who followed the troops in the Peninsula to get the teeth of the fallen soldiers, for which they got high prices in London."

A recent press dispatch quotes official figures from Washington showing that large quantities of human hair are being exported from Japan:

"Last year Kobé alone exported to the United States $27,608 worth of human hair. This hair has steadily risen in price and now commands $70 per 100 pounds. Fashion's decree has increased the demand in this country, and the purchase price has jumped $15 per 100 pounds within the last twelve months."

## BASEBALL BY ELECTRIC LIGHT

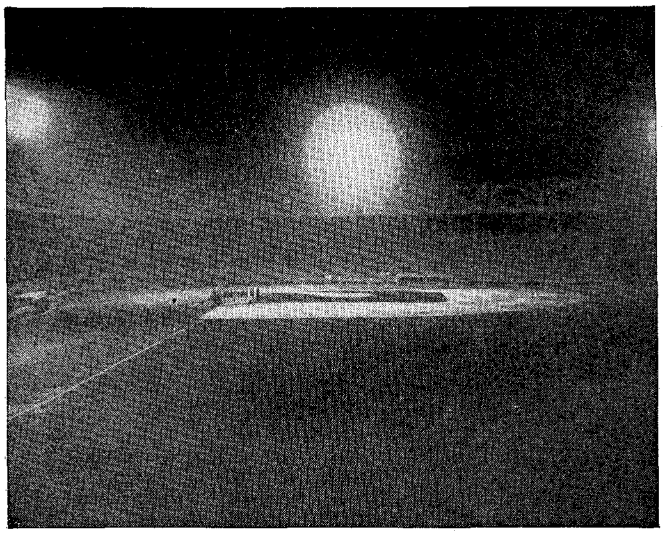
ALTHO little has been heard of the plan for illuminating baseball-grounds by electricity since it was tried in Cincinnati in the summer of 1909, the promoters are still working on it and trials made in Chicago a few weeks ago on a much larger scale "have demonstrated beyond doubt," says *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago), "that it is possible to light up an athletic field so brilliantly and evenly that any kind of game can be played by night as well as by day." We may soon hear even of the electric illumination of golf links, remarks the editor, and may, indeed, be able "to participate in any work or play by night as well as by day." Of baseball lighting we read:

"Probably the most difficult problem in outdoor lighting of this class is the satisfactory illumination of a baseball field. Because a fly ball might strike any lamps suspended above the field, it is necessary to place the lamps on the edges of the field and so direct their light as to illuminate every part of the ground. Moreover, considerable light must be directed up into the space over the field so that the path of the ball may be easily followed. At the same time the lamps must produce such a diffused light that there is no more trouble from glare than on a sunny day."

From an illustrated article on the Chicago installation in a different part of the same issue, we glean these details:

"The system . . . provides for placing a limited number of very powerful flaming arc-lamps at some height along the edges of the field and directing their rays so as to illuminate the field quite uniformly without producing uncomfortable glare in the eyes of the players or spectators.

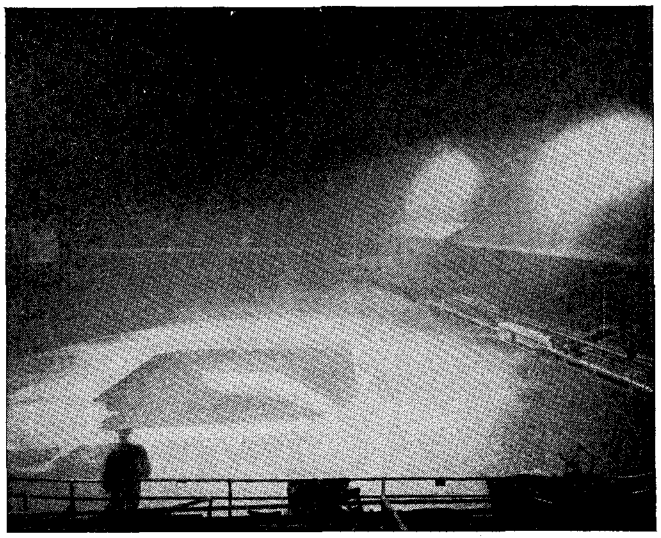
"For such games as baseball, where the ball is apt to be thrown high in the air, additional lamps are provided for lighting the space above the field so that the ball can be clearly



Illustrations used by courtesy of "The Electrical Review and Western Electrician," Chicago.

FROM THE BLEACHERS

The glare from the lamps is "not as troublesome as facing the sun."



FROM THE GRAND-STAND.

Evening baseball may soon threaten the profits of the theaters.

READY FOR AN EVENING GAME.

observed throughout its course. In the new installation at the 'Sox' Park these latter lamps were used for the first time, ten of them being placed in groups of two on the ground at the edges of the field, while ten similar lamps were mounted on top of the grand stand for the general illumination of the field.

"These lamps were placed at a height of nearly eighty feet from the ground and were grouped as follows: four on the edge of the roof on the first-base side, two similarly placed on the third-base side, two on a tower over the right wing of the grand stand, and two on a similar tower over the left wing.

"Hinged screens were provided for the roof lamps and these were swung out in front of the lamps to shut off the brightest and most direct rays from the eyes of the baseball-players. The tower lamps, being more remote from the diamond, were not screened. Being placed over the roof line, the ten high lamps did not throw an objectionable direct glare into the eyes of the spectators.

"The ten ground lamps were placed in groups of two, as follows: a group on each side of the home plate and close to the edge of the grand stand, a group near the edge of the center field, a group near the edges of the right and the left fields. A screen in the form of an arc was placed about ten feet in front of each of these groups to shield the players from the direct rays of the ground lamps."

With such an installation, the writer tells us, various lighting effects are possible. For games using the entire field the light may be uniform over the whole area; for games using the diamond or any other special portion of the field that portion is intensely illuminated and the remainder less brightly. The ground lamps are used chiefly while playing baseball. The following paragraph tells briefly the success of the scheme in actual games of lacrosse, football, and baseball:

"After a preliminary trial on August 23, the lighting system was tried out on three successive evenings for different games. On Thursday evening a game of lacrosse was played and, altho the ball used is a dark rubber ball, smaller than a baseball, little difficulty was met with in following it throughout the game in all parts of the field. On Friday evening a soccer football game was played without a hitch from lack of light; it was possible to observe all the details of the play even at the remote goal.

"On Saturday evening there was a game of baseball that was played fully as well as during daylight. This was the most severe test of the lighting system, but the ball was clearly observed at all times. Altho played by only semi-professional players the game was finished in one hour and ten minutes with a score of 3 to 0 showing that no difficulty was experienced by the players. . . . The players did not complain of glare from the lamps, some contending that it was not as troublesome as facing the sun."

## EVERY MAN HIS OWN ICE-MAKER

THE PROSPECT of "an ice-plant in every flat" is held out to New-Yorkers by the New York Edison Company. The ordinary lighting current will run the ice-machines, and the plan is expected to save money both for the users and for the company, which will thus be able to dispose of its waste current at a profit. Says the New York *Evening Post*, in an article based on an address which was recently delivered by Thomas E. Murray, general manager of the company, before the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies at the Thousand Islands:

"Those who favor the new scheme declare that it will mean a considerable reduction in the year's ice-bills. The electric refrigerator will furnish ice—or cold storage, which amounts to the same thing—more economically than the ice man. How much cheaper it will be, they are unable to say. The chief interest, of course, is in the increase of income to the monopoly and the saving of expense of maintaining a score of idle power plants during the summer months. . . . . . .

"By combining the ups and downs of the ice-business with the downs and ups of the light-business, those who supply electricity to the city hope to create a constant demand for their commodity. If this can be done, they declare, it will mean cheaper electricity all along the line. At present the innocent consumer must pay in part for the electricity he does not use in summer. It is included in his winter light-bill. . . . . . .

"The method of distributing this new commodity—'electrified ice,' it might be called—will be far simpler than that employed in the case of the common or garden variety upon which the ice-man grows fat and prospers. It will be distributed by wire. The same wire which carries the current to light the home will also serve to operate the refrigerating-machine. Ice will not be manufactured in the stations and carted through the city. Each home will have its own miniature plant.

"At least, that is the plan of the city's future purveyor of cold storage. Many apartment-houses and hotels to-day have their own ice-plants, run by electricity, so that the new system will be merely an adaptation of this idea. When the ice season arrives, the company will furnish the seeker after cold storage with an ice-box, ice-machine, wires, push-buttons, and—a meter. The amount of cold storage used will be measured in the same fashion as one's gas, water, and electric-light bills are recorded.

"There is a machine, all but perfected, which will make the new venture possible. In it the flat-dweller will be able to get three different grades of cold. By turning a switch he will get a moderately cool temperature in his ice-box. By turning it still further the temperature will stand almost at freezing. A third turn will produce an arctic climate, if desired.

"All this, it is said, can be done with little alteration to the present equipment of the power-stations."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

## ECONOMIC AND RELIGIOUS SIDES OF OBER-AMMERGAU

THE LAST performance of the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau for this year has just been held and the official reports show that 225,000 people attended the fifty-nine performances. The net profits were $361,600. The accumulation of this large sum may perhaps suggest serious apprehensions for the reputed simplicity of life in this little Bavarian village. One of the best accounts we have seen of the many that have filled the press during the past summer is in the current number of *The Independent* (New York). Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch, of Rochester Theological Seminary, is the writer, and he touches pertinently upon the economic question. Any one looking behind the scenes, he says, would find the desire for money profits a powerful influence in the village. "The Bavarian peasant is almost as thrifty as the Connecticut Yankee." The suggestion of the Yankee leads him to some comparisons between the German peasant and ourselves:

> "The year of the Passion Play is the great economic epoch for the parish. The houses have been enlarged to provide sleeping accommodations for over 4,000 outsiders, and except through summer boarders this investment can give a return only once in ten years. Naturally, prices for board are high. The inflow of well-to-do strangers is also the great chance to market the wood-carvings which are the staple product of the village. But the desire to make money was not sordid and riotous, as it tends to become in America whenever there is a great and brief chance. There were no ramshackle buildings to house the guests. No room was allowed to hold more than three beds. Any desire of individual actors to exploit their notoriety is rigidly checked by the pledge which they must sign on accepting their parts.
>
> "The efficiency and moral power of the whole is explained by two factors: the community spirit and religion.
>
> "The Passion Play is no scheme of individuals, uniting to make money. It is the great undertaking of a stable community, bound together by neighborhood, kinship, and great traditions. The play originated in a vow made by the whole parish. It is managed by the Town Council of twelve, increased for this purpose by six citizens chosen by the village. They know every candidate for a rôle from childhood. Any pouting, any selfish display, or negligence would be punished by the resentment of the entire community. This offers means of discipline vastly higher than fines and salary contracts. The ancient Teutons fought by clans, knowing that no man would care to be a coward in sight of his own people. The greatest relative excellence of the acting at Ober-Ammergau is in the great popular scenes of the triumphal entry and the mob before Pilate's palace, and the simple naturalness of the women and little children would be impossible if they were not moving about among their own townsfolk."

It is admitted that commercial and artistic motives may be gaining strength, but the religious feeling has not disappeared. During the year of the play from January to September no festivity, not even a public wedding, is permitted, and "the community is dedicated as to a ministry." Because their work is religious, these people can put their best powers into it. "There is nothing like religion to tap the subliminal reservoirs of the soul and develop the latent forces in a community." Proceeding:

> "Ober-Ammergau was to me an inspiring demonstration of what a community of plain people can do under proper conditions and with a great spiritual task and impulse. Decade by decade this little village develops the artistic talent to act and stage so great a play, and the practical ability to house and manage the huge crowds that come flooding into the place. It has profited by the literary gifts in the neighboring monastery of Ettal, and by artistic advice. But the present text of the play was written by the village priest, and the music by the village schoolmaster, and outside professionalism is barred with jealous care. It is true, the village has long been above the ordinary. For centuries before the coming of the railways it was an important stage on the road between Augsburg and Italy, and thus in contact with the larger world. The wood-carving industry demands intelligent craftsmanship. But these are the conditions which modern life ought by rights to furnish to all workers. Ober-Ammergau is a prophecy of what industrial communities may be and do in the good times coming."

The play itself, we are told, has suffered many revisions since it was first enacted in the early seventeenth century. Modern feeling could never tolerate the realism of some of the earlier versions. Professor Rauschenbusch writes:

> "At any rate the present text is not medieval. No modern audience would bear it, if it were. All the legendary material with which the gospel narrative had been embroidered has been cut out. Only St. Veronica and her napkin are left; Weiss had abolished her, but Daisenberger restored her. The plottings and rejoicings of the hosts of hell, who goaded Judas into despair and gloated over the roasting they would give him in hell, were exceedingly impressive for the religious imagination, but they are utterly gone. So is the devil that played pranks behind the chorus to distract the attention of the audience and spoil the religious effect. It is interesting to fancy what an orthodox Catholic of the fifteenth century would have thought of a religious play without a devil in it. The horror which was so religious has also been lessened. Judas used to die in plain sight. Christ was nailed to the cross in sight of the audience, and the brutal jests of the soldiers accompanied the blows of the hammer. To-day the rising of the curtain shows the cross ready to be raised with its terrible burden. I noticed that many women averted their eyes even from that, and a shudder ran through the audience when the lance was used on Christ, and the malefactors were clubbed to death. Thus modern feeling revolts against the horror which medieval art and preaching studied to arouse.
>
> "I would go farther and say that the play is scarcely Roman Catholic any more. There was scarcely anything to remind one of Catholic ritual. At the triumphal entry Jesus raises his hand in blessing after the fashion of a Roman bishop, except that he does not make the sign of the cross. It would have been easy to introduce allusions to the mass in the acting of the Lord's Supper, but I failed to see any. It is true, Christ places the bread in the mouth of each apostle and holds the cup to his lips, but that is Lutheran and Episcopalian usage, too. Peter's denial and Christ's rebuke of his attempt to hold him back from the way of suffering are given unsparingly. On the other hand, the fundamental passages assigning to Peter his primacy in the Church are either not given or not emphasized."

The history of the Ober-Ammergau play is a cross section of the history of religion and civilization during the last three hundred years:

> "It has passed from the coarse humor and brutal emotions that appealed to medieval audiences to the sensitiveness and naturalness demanded by modern taste. It has passed from legendary decorations and superstitious supernaturalism to the simplicity of the gospel story. But the effort to reach the real Christ is not yet over. . . . . .
>
> "The Christ of Ober-Ammergau lacks dramatic power, because he lacks human development. He knows all things from the beginning, and is always mildly rebuking the disciples because they grope in perplexity. There is no clearness of soul for him to work out amid the stress of that great conflict. The struggle in Gethsemane becomes only a shrinking from something that is sure and fixt. It is the Logos Christ of the Fourth Gospel passing through all with supernal tranquillity. Pilate and Judas are lifelike and tragic. The secular rulers, Pilate and Herod, are far fairer and more faithful to their task of justice than the ecclesiastical rulers. . . . . .
>
> "Nevertheless, precisely in its deficiencies the play is a wonderful demonstration of the incomparable interest and power of Jesus Christ. Through all history he has been seen through a haze, darkly. Yet he has always laid hold of the souls of men and shaken them with a sense of the tragic solemnity of our sinful life and of his divine life. The sin of the world is no trifle. It killed Jesus."

Photograph by the National Press Association, Washington, D.C.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CATHOLIC CHARITIES, WASHINGTON.

Delegates from nearly every State in the Union gave special attention to devising means for the uplift of the workingmen and women, especially working girls. Among them was Miss Isabella Vannutelli, of Rome, niece of Cardinal Vannutelli, personal representative of Pope Pius X. at the Eucharistic Congress in Montreal, and at the consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York.

## CONSERVATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

THE QUESTION of conserving the religious life of the college student is the most perplexing one to many parents. The fear of plunging the young into irreligious surroundings has been a factor often in determining whether a son should go to college at all, and with that question settled affirmatively, then it is a question of where he may be sent with the least hazard to his religious welfare. The editor of *The Christian Advocate* (New York) makes a contribution to the subject in admonishing the pastors of college towns of their duty toward students coming for the first time into their communities. Upon them, as well as upon college presidents, professors, and Christian students, rests the obligation of preventing the loss to the Church of the "flower of the land." We wish, he says, to impress upon the pastors in college towns their solemn duty to take an interest in every student who is a son or daughter of a member of their own denomination. "Presbyterian ministers should look well after the Presbyterian students in a Methodist institution, and where the institution is of his own denomination should the minister not make it a part of his pastoral business to know these young men and women and help them to be graduated as symmetrical products of the two sisters, often disjoined—Learning and true Religion?" We read further:

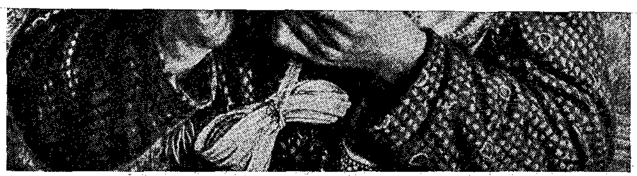
> "We fear that this duty is often omitted. Among various reasons for this suspicion we have been notified of the little attention paid to students by local pastors, culminating in the following: From a large church and corresponding congregation twenty-one students were away at school last year. The home pastor, in every case, notified the pastor in the town or city wherein is located the institution to which the young persons had gone. *Two* of the pastors, one where the student was in a college maintained by the State, and the other at the seat of one of our Methodist colleges, were faithful in pastoral care to the two young men. Two students at a great Methodist university were not spoken to or recognized apparently by the pastor.
>
> "In another college town one of these students goes to the Methodist Episcopal Church regularly and to its Sunday-school. *Three* times the pastor of the twenty-one students notified the pastor in this college town, and twice notified the pastor who preceded the present incumbent. Neither of them has ever spoken to the young man, called upon him, or inquired about him, tho he rooms in a fraternity house on one of the best streets. The pastor of the church in question makes it his custom to write at least twice, each scholastic year, to every student who is absent from home.
>
> "To infer a general condition from one experience is illogical. Every pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church in a college town knows whether he is attending to this part of his duty. Every student there knows whether it has been done. Our purpose is to lay the subject before the Church. At all times most of our bishops have considered appointments to churches in college towns as among the most difficult, and some of them, after conversing about the subject, have intimated or allowed the interlocutor to believe that '*personal interest in students is not a distinct feature of many of the pastors in these centers.*'
>
> "Also we would impress those members of the higher classes who are professing Christians that they have no little responsibility as to their sentiments and their conduct. In a Methodist college (whether in the North or in the South, in this decade or an earlier) the conduct of the members of the higher classes —with a few exceptions—has been negatively so inconsistent and positively so reckless as for several years to demoralize successive freshman classes which, on entering, consisted largely of members of the Church. Meanwhile the faculty seemed unconcerned."

## CANADA'S RELIGIOUS COMPLEXION

THAT RELIGION is more of a reality to-day in Canada than it is in the United States is the observation, unflattering to us, of a writer in the London *Morning Post*. Presumably a member of the Church of England, he seizes the opportunity for taking stock of Canada's religious life, Catholic and Protestant, furnished by the two important religious gatherings just closed there—the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal and the bicentenary celebration of the first Anglican service held in Nova Scotia. The religious superiority of the Dominion is well known in Canada, we are told, for—"it is the universal recognition of this fact by the people of Quebec, from the princes of their Church down to the *habitant* whose friends have told him of the irreligious tendencies of life in the New-England cities (where they earned a competence or 'home stake' as factory workers), which constitutes the strongest influence against all forms of 'Americanization' in the French-Canadian province." In contrast with Canada, Ireland would not be the place to look for stanch supporters of the Union, but—

> "In Quebec the Roman-Catholic bishops are one and all whole-hearted loyalists, who would make short work of any *curé* so foolish as to suggest that Canada might profit by breaking the easy bonds that unite her to Great Britain. (Imperialists

---



Pictures from Hunt's "Pre-Raphaelitism and The Pre-Raphaelite Movement." By courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

THE TUSCAN STRAW-PLAITER.

A characteristic head by Holman Hunt.

writer, in the London *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*, fortifies his own position at the outset by declaring that "all of Mr. Hunt's critics, of course, are not learned." As if taking courage by getting that said, he continues: "Some of them, I am tempted to believe, are as ignorant as I am, and, being entangled in artistic jargon, infinitely sillier." Further:

> "However, intelligent or stupid, a critic is a critic, and, as such, an 'outsider' in a case like the present. Some artists try to please the public, some to please a small and precious section of it. These have their reward. Some again, like Mr. Hunt, try to instruct the public. To make the square complete, there should, of course, be a fourth class endeavoring to teach the elect, or critic band. This, however, implies a contradiction in terms, and even Mr. Shaw has never attempted to teach his critics, only to 'aid' them. Now Mr. Hunt, once again, belonged to the third class, a class always hotly discust, since the critics, who ignore Class 1, give it their attention, and the public, which ignores Class 2, gives it its attention also. The critics know that they can rely on the public listening to their remarks about Class 3, and they do not neglect their opportunity. The case of the Preraffaelites gives as magnificent an example of the working of the critic mind as could possibly be discovered. What has happened was this. When the P.-R. B. first came into prominence, the critics fell over one another to get at them and tear them in pieces. After a little while, Ruskin came forward, godlike and trusted, and rebuked these evil spirits. Then, of course, the critics saw how wrong they had been. They became conscious, as Lord Bowen said, of one another's shortcomings. Since then they have been endeavoring to coax a bewildered public out of its Philistinism, and they are now succeeding fairly well. But critics, like the lady in Browning's poem, are never caught. They are always through the door ahead, always in the next room So, as it would never do for the critics to be holding the same opinion as the rest of us, the critics have doubled back, leaving us high and dry in

tinue to stand just as high in our estimation, for the qualities in his work that we esteem and love would not be those qualities which he, knowing himself to be deficient in, admired in others. So with Hunt. For the purpose of gaining a comprehensive view of modern art, a contrast between the work of Holman Hunt and Wilson Steer would be extremely profitable. For the purpose of appreciating the work of the Preraffaelites, it would be absolutely valueless. To gage the worth of a man's work, he must be considered in his own age and surroundings. Five years later the whole atmosphere may have changed. It is conceivable that the Academy of 2000 will resemble that of 1900 more nearly than that of 1950. So the Preraffaelites must be considered in the light of their own day. They made people think. Some maintain that art would have woken up in any case, or that Ruskin would have succeeded alone, but these discussions are futile. There are those who never tire of arguing that Wellington would, or would not, have won the battle of Waterloo unaided. What the practical historian finds interesting is, not that Blucher or Wellington won, but that Napoleon lost. So we need not bother our heads as to whether Rossetti or Ruskin defeated the old conventions, so long as we know that they were defeated by the Brotherhood and, if you like, Ruskin."

MRS. WARD'S WEAK "TREACHERY"—The public is supposed to be without artistic conscience in the matter of "the happy ending." Dramatists and novelists have often lamented the ends to which they have been forced by an audience that was supposed to consider its own feelings first and the logic of events afterward. But never before, perhaps, has a writer made a confession similar to that Mrs. Ward gives in the introduction to the new edition of "Lady Rose's Daughter." The confession is wholly voluntary, observes the editor of the New York *Times Saturday Review of Books*, and "it must be regarded as having been made 'without prejudice,' as the lawyers say;

they are not; the modern meaning of the word 'Empire' has not yet been grasped either by them or by their people.) Even Henri Bourassa, the heir-apparent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's place in the affections of the French-Canadian country-folk, is regarded as an unsafe character—a person to be watched out of the corner of one's eye—by some of these ecclesiastical dignitaries because he has once or twice said that annexation is a thinkable contingency.

"The Quebec hierarchy wages war mercilessly and indefatigably against all the tendencies collectively styled 'Americanization,' and hitherto this holy warfare has been successful all along the line. The fact that Quebec is monarchical by tradition and by precept helps them greatly in the work of opposing the insidious influences of the colossal Republic to the South—and also those of the other and intellectually greater Republic which is separated from Canada by the Atlantic and the wider and more profound gulf of the French Revolution. France, sacrilegious France, is their dearest enemy. No French priest, so much do they fear the contagion of Liberalism in theology, can obtain employment in their ecclesiastical domains; even at Rome the French-Canadian catechists are not allowed to have free intercourse with those from Mother France. Nowhere else in the world, not even in Spain, has the Church of Rome such far-reaching authority as in French-speaking Canada. Nowhere else are the editorials of great newspapers revised and rewritten on occasion by the envoy of a bishop; nowhere else are additions made to the official *index expurgatorius*; nowhere else are booksellers compelled to stop the sale of popular books or the lessees of theaters compelled to take off famous plays (e.g., Bernstein's 'La Rafale') at the dictation of the ecclesiastical authorities, who can, and do, wreck the business of a disobedient purveyor of literary or dramatic art. Even in the domain of art criticism the Church is omnipotent in Quebec. Émile Nelligan is rightly regarded in Paris as the Poe or Chatterton of French-Canadian poetry, as Verlaine's younger and more unhappy brother. But because some—not much—of his verse is touched with the emotions of modern French thought, and, perhaps, because he bore the name of an Irish father ('Holy Ireland' has no friends among French-Canadian ecclesiastics) not one of the official critics in Montreal has a good word for his work. It is excommunicated stuff, tho it can be bought in the Montreal book-shops. On the other hand, Fréchette, the blameless versifier of Church anniversaries, and Chapman, who inherits his method and his laurel crown, are quoted from the pulpit and praised beyond their deserts. So also is Verlaine, strange to say."

stopt to talk instead of thrusting a spare brush into his visitor's hand. Throughout the West *laborare est orare*, and the Anglican clergy have from the outset made that an axiom of their ecclesiastical policy—more so than the Presbyterians and Methodists, who prefer the cities and towns as spheres of labor to the unkempt and uncomfortable countryside of the prairie region. Money and men are sadly required for the extension and expansion of Church work in the vast territory between Lake Superior and the Pacific, and it has been the principal employment of such men as Bishop McLean, of Saskatchewan (a lusty beggar who was nicknamed 'Catch-all-he-can' by an English archbishop) and the late Archbishop Machray (a most able man of business) to solve the ever-recurring problems of ways and means. Nearly all the Canadian millionaires are of Scottish ancestry, and not unnaturally Presbyterians. In time no doubt the Western dioceses will become self-supporting."

## A BUSINESS VIEW OF THE MINISTRY

THE "bread-and-butter" point of view forces itself upon so many ministers after they have spent a few or many years in the ministry that one business man thrusts it forward at the outset of his son's announced call to preach. He does not deny the mystical side of the call, but leaves the boy's mother to dwell upon that in her letter to the same son. This rather remarkable epistle, signed "Geoffry Palmer," is published in *The Christian World* (London) and purports to come from a "man of the world." It records the fact that the boy—at least upon the testimony of his mother—had in his kindergarten days displayed "profound theological questionings," and "gifts of impromptu prayer." These the boy's mother had written in a diary, and the father bluntly says: "If you do enter the ministry and succeed, I shall some day destroy that little book *pro bono publico*." Hoping that the boy will "count the cost" before taking his contemplated step, the father writes:

"I believe in Christianity simply because I am a man of the world. I believe in organized Christianity because I am a man of business. And I believe that the Christian minister is meant to occupy a much more important position and exercise a mightier influence in the twentieth century than some of my business friends, and even some ministers of my

---

and opposing counsel find themselves disarmed by the defendant's womanly plea." But here it is:

"At the bottom of my mind was the conviction that *Julie* would in truth have destroyed herself, whatever *Delafield* might do. But this conviction was met by another equally clear—that I no longer had the nervous energy wherewith to do it. The thought of *Julie*, ruined and dying, of the wrestling with feeling and realization which lay before me if I was to bring home to myself first, and to my readers afterward, a tale at all akin to that which appears in the letters of Julie de Lespinasse—presented itself to me, as the thought of another rock-face to climb might present itself to one already worn out in a wrestle with the mountains. I simply felt that it could not be done. The very thought of it haunted and terrified me. Deliberately, imagination turned to softer and easier things, and tho I confess now that *Delafield's* interposition on the Paris journey, and all the later scenes of the book, involve, in truth, a forcing of the subject, a certain treachery to the artistic conscience, yet the relief and pleasure they gave me at the moment are not to be described."

## NEGLECT OF MODERN COMPOSERS

IT IS NOT because the modern composer lacks industry that piano recitals year by year bring forth repetitions of the music of the old guard. Never before was so much music written as now, asserts Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, but never before was so little of the product of the day utilized by virtuosi. They stedfastly refuse to play the music of their contemporaries, tho—adds Mr. Krehbiel parenthetically—they are always willing to play their own. This critic of the New York *Tribune* seems to find some excuse for the virtuosi, for he declares that he feels little sympathetic interest in the compositions with which pianoforte literature is being flooded in this latter day. The writer further protests that his feeling is not inspired by an excessive conservatism of the kind which is willing to find beauty only in that which belongs to the days of old. We follow him further:

TRIUMPH OF THE INNOCENTS.

Holman Hunt set the greatest store of all on his religious pictures. He painted two versions of this subject.

"Music is too young an art and its progress in some departments within the last generation or two has been too obvious to give color of truth to the assertion that its capabilities have been exhausted. Nor can it be said that the public is indifferent to the creations of the present. On the contrary, every novelty from a famous pen is scrutinized with almost feverish eagerness by concert-players, in the hope that it may prove good enough to be included in their repertories. Yet how small is the proportion of the music given out by the writers of to-day which takes hold upon the popular heart or finds an abiding-place in the popular affections! A study of the programs of a season's concerts in New York which I made some years ago (there has been no change in conditions since, except that Brahms has died), disclosed that out of 256 miscellaneous pianoforte compositions played (concertos and sonatas being excluded) more than two-thirds were the works of masters of the past; and the remaining one-third included the productions of all living and local composers who in various ways, such as giving concerts of their own works, got their names in the list. The concertos played included practically every work of this class which has maintained itself in the concert-room, thus representing the survival of the fittest of a century's productions. Here is, however, a fact more significant still: sixteen of Beethoven's sonatas were played, a number several times greater than all the sonatas of other composers combined. Obviously, I am not alone in a want of sympathy with latter-day pianoforte compositions; it is shared by the pianists themselves."

If one surveys the immense development that has taken place in the field of music one might expect this to be the Golden Age of pianoforte composers—

"Music, especially pianoforte music, was never so universally cultivated as now. Musical pedagogy never before reached the eminence which it occupies now. On its mechanical side it has profited by the patient plodding of centuries; on its intellectual it has benefited by the researches of wise men who have lifted some of the elements of interpretation almost to a science. Printed music was never so cheap as now. The pianoforte of to-day has many times the power and richness of tone of the instrument of fifty years ago. Science has lent its aid to make it an instrument capable of asserting itself against an orchestra of a hundred, and at the same time of giving voice to the tremulous and all but inaudible sigh. Why should not this be the Golden Age of pianoforte music?"

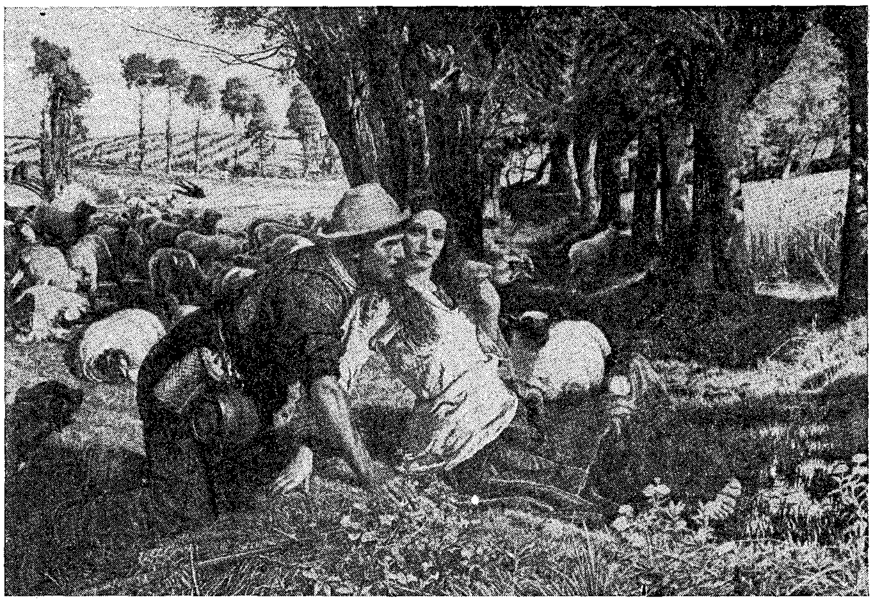
The answer to this question may give the industrious composer such a pause as to make him lay down his pen. Mr. Krehbiel's reply is:

"First—Because it is not an artistic age in any sense. It is the age of science, politics, and commerce, the last activity determining the course and activities of the two others. It is an age shod with iron. The flowers of art do not and can not spring up in its path. Indescribably brilliant, but hard and cruel, are the sparks which it strikes out in its thunderous progress. That is one reason. There is another, which is inherent in the development of music itself. Who it was that first made the observation I do not know, but it is an axiom that a period of highest technical achievement in art is contemporary with a period of decay in production; that is to say, the period of the mere virtuoso is not that of the creative artist. It is not difficult to find out some of the reasons why this should be so; a little hunting will discover them. But here is a hint as to the direction which the search may take: In old Greece when Pindar was alive and writing his odes in praise of the winners at the Pythian and Olympian games, there was a flute-player named Midas who was one of those thus gloriously celebrated. But what feat of Midas's was it the record of which has come down to us with the tribute of Hellenic applause? At a certain concert, while playing, he lost the mouthpiece of his instrument, yet managed to finish the piece with great bravura without it. In Midas we have the prototype of the modern virtuoso, and in the Greeks who applauded him the prototype of the modern public, which in all the domains of art is more inclined to look at the manner than the matter, that comes into the concert-room to be astounded and bewildered by feats of legerdemain on the keyboard rather than to enjoy music."

# MR. HAMMERSTEIN'S INVASION OF LONDON

LONDON has more or less "accepted" Mr. Frohman, tho when he comes before its public with an American theatrical production he is as apt as any other American manager to receive a cold hand. It is interesting to observe just now the kind of eyes that are turned upon the intrepid Mr. Hammerstein, who has announced that he is going to invade London with grand opera. *The Nation*, of that city, calls it "welcome" news that he will "bestow upon London a commercial opera-house." Planted in the Kingsway, a challenge to all the busy life of the city, the theater that Mr. Hammerstein proposes to build presents "none of the half-pathetic, half-heroic makeshift which seeks some nearly ruined theater in a back-street, and there plans amid poverty and neglect to burn a glittering taper to the muses." Here is satisfaction at so much of the plan as this emigrating impresario has seen fit to confide to his future beneficiaries. Mr. Hammerstein's promise of Wagner seems to have touched the most responsive chord. *The Nation* proceeds with its survey of his chances:

> "The scheme is based on the assumption that at last the compact majority desires grand opera, and is prepared to pay the usual toll in ground-rents and star salaries. The fashionable world always has patronized opera, even in London, for it served as well as any other entertainment to display the diamonds and cloaks of its ladies, and to keep its horses tossing their tormented heads under the strain of their bearing-reins in the street outside. The 'intellectuals' always have wanted opera, but unluckily have been unable to pay for it on a scale that would enable it to please their instructed judgment. The present speculation proceeds on the theory that at length the plain man wants Wagner. It is quite a plausible theory. He insists upon Wagner Monday after Monday in orchestral extracts at the Queen's Hall. If he enjoys the orchestration, as he certainly does, the presumption is that he will be even better pleased when he has it with the singing, the acting, and the staging, and the story. In the provinces he has taken kindly to the slightly shabby renderings of the more popular operas which for many a year the traveling companies have provided for him. There seems to be a case for something more ambitious, more competent, and more permanent in town."



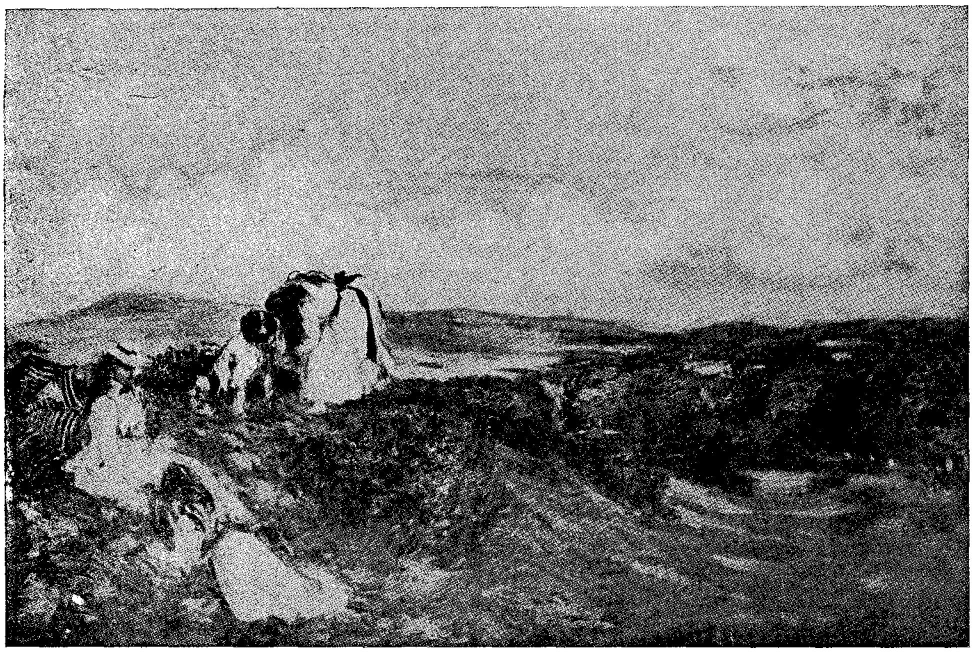
THE HIRELING SHEPHERD.

From a painting by Holman Hunt.

The detailed treatment of landscape contrasts oddly with the more recent method seen in the picture by Wilson Steer, which we reproduce below from the catalogue of the Municipal Gallery of Modern Art in Dublin.

The Manchester *Guardian* speaks from a standpoint of less local interest and hence more detached curiosity as to the project and the projector:

> "The news that Mr. Oscar Hammerstein has completed the purchase of a plot in Kingsway on which to build a new London opera-house makes the situation with regard to the prospects of opera in England more interesting than ever. There is no need to anticipate failure for the undertaking because similar building-ventures came to disaster in 1875 and 1891. Since Wagner, opera stands in very different relation to the art of music. Tho it now seems odd to say it, the force of Wagner was not fully felt in London even at the later of these dates. Now it can not be for much longer that the public which crowds the concerts of Wagner excerpts in the Queen's Hall and other places will be content to take their Wagner in such a mutilated form. The end of all who go to such concerts is to become operagoers. Despite the fate of the 1891 venture, the new opera-house should be able to withstand the temptation to drop down into a music-hall, and should remain as a permanent incentive to opera-giving in London.
>
> "It is more difficult to forecast the effect of such a personality as Mr. Hammerstein on our musical life. A rough sketch of his activities in New York is given by Mr. Hermann Klein in his unsympathetic little book 'Unmusical New York,' published recently by John Lane. Mr. Klein pictures Mr. Hammerstein as an opportunist of the first rank, and the picture accords well with Mr. Hammerstein's account of himself as reported by a correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*. Himself an amateur composer of comic opera, he may be credited with a genuine love for the musical stage. But he does not sentimentalize over it;



A SUMMER AFTERNOON.

From a painting by P. Wilson Steer.

This artist is one of the leading landscapists of the new English school. Comparison of his work with Holman Hunt's, says a writer, would be profitable for understanding modern art, but valueless for judging the Preraffaelites.

> he does not even say that he comes to London to succeed or fail; he comes 'to win or lose,' to give London opera in the belief that he is going to give it something that it wants, and wants all the year round. He will give operas of all nationalities, and some of which he has the sole performing rights. One might say of the last that if they are any good he almost owes it to the public to produce them. In New York he began his part of the so-called 'opera war' with a string of Italian operas. He did a finer thing when, later, he introduced some modern French operas, including 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' to the American public. Later still he even ventured on American operas. That he ended by being bought out he seems rather to pride himself on admitting, perhaps not thinking so much that it is an odd way of ending an artistic undertaking as that what was worth buying off must have had some vitality. Clearly it depends much on London what Mr. Hammerstein does for it."

# THE OLD DAYS OF THE DRAMA—AND THE NEW

IT IS SO common to find the doings of the theater condemned that when one speaks in a vein of enthusiasm and optimism on the other side he seems to have a right also to be heard. Mr. Forbes-Robertson, the leading actor of the English stage to-day, dissents in plain terms from the common judgment about "the decadence of the drama." He declares that he has seen "the most amazing improvement, the most amazing advance, in everything in connection with the stage." He is "not prepared" to say "that we have, just at this time, great individual interpreters" beyond the "two or three pinnacles"; but the general level of all theatrical work, he asserts, is far higher than thirty years ago. In *The Outlook* we read:

> "Everything connected with the stage is on a higher plane now; things have to be better done, actors have to be better equipped. The support of the leading character or characters (that is, the minor parts) is far better. Every attention is given to details, infinite pains are taken. Such attention to detail is now being given in London and New York as has been given, of course, for generations in Paris, where they reached an advanced state in regard to the drama long before any of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. And so, while we have not now a group of exceptionally gifted actors, as was the case when I was a very young man (but they will come again), the general average is far higher. Acting and the drama have risen with the other arts out of a hopeless time into a better. Take the early Victorian period, for instance, and see the advance of the arts. How universally is good music appreciated to-day! When I was a boy, you could hear hardly any great music. In painting the general standard is far higher than it was in the sixties. In sculpture you find the same thing. The sculpture of fifty or sixty years ago won't compare with the sculpture of modern days—with the French work, the work of your own great Saint-Gaudens, and of two or three men in England. It is idle to say that the decadence of the drama is shown by the enormous popularity of the music-hall entertainment and the musical comedies, for these things have nothing at all to do with the question. Musical comedy is not the drama. And why should not musical comedy have its appeal? Here is a light entertainment; the people can go in, smoke, spend half an hour or so, and hear or see something more or less funny, and then come out and go into another similar place. This form of entertainment has nothing to do with drama. It is as far removed from drama as chalk is from cheese. There will always be a great number of people who will go to that sort of entertainment. It appeals to them, just as I suppose a flaring chromo would appeal to a person without culture more than a Botticelli. It is folly to say that the drama is declining because the circuses and music-halls are more numerous and better frequented than the playhouses."

The alleged degeneration in the art of acting is often charged to the disappearance of the old stock company. In days when stock companies flourished men were supposed to acquire versatility in expressing all sorts of emotions through a constant round of parts. Mr. Forbes-Robertson strips the mask from this misapprehension.

> "I recall the stock-company time. It was a rough-and-tumble school, little cultivation, little education. What sort of education was it for me, for instance, to play five or six parts in a week? It was a mere floundering about; committing to memory a quantity of words as best I could and doing the parts in a haphazard fashion; it was a very doubtful advantage. Of course the long runs that we have now have their detrimental side; but the long run is necessitated by the conditions as they exist to-day. The cost of production is so great, service of all kinds is so high, that unless a manager gets a long run out of a play he can not go on. He must have a run of a few months or he will have to give up. The long run is bad for the completing of a versatile actor because he can get hold of very few parts, but there are many ways in these days in which an actor, if he or she chooses, and is in earnest about the art, can get tuition and preparation for the stage. There are still several good stock companies that play a variety of plays at reasonable intervals. There are schools and societies. And so, while there may be certain disadvantages under the existing order of things, there are also compensations."

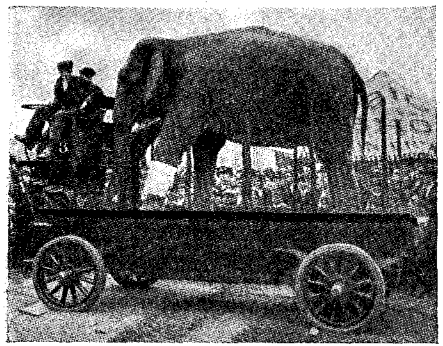
The art of dramatic criticism is an adjunct of the theater that suffers from reprehension from time to time. The glamour of "the good old days" leads us, by comparison, to judge harshly of our own. The other day another prominent English actor, Sir Herbert Tree, declared that the press was more impartial in its view of the theater than it used to be; and he added that if actors "still get hard knocks at times, they ought to bear them for the sake of so welcome a change." The London *Standard*, taking its cue from him, comments in this way:

> "A hundred years ago the dramatic critic could criticize with a vengeance; and one shudders to think of what would happen if his methods were revived to-day. Turning to old newspapers of the year 1810, we find him declaring that the audience at Covent Garden was being treated to bad plots and worse jokes. A correspondent was allowed to express an ardent desire that the town would not have its feelings outraged by so frequent a repetition of good characters vilely played—this referred to Shakesperian performances—nor its common sense outraged by the introduction of costume and scenery grossly misapplied. The indignant theatergoer had seen *Benedict* in 'Much Ado About Nothing' arrayed in the full-dress uniform of a British infantry officer. The prominent feature of Mr. Fawcett's impersonation of *Kent* in 'King Lear' is said by the critic to be impudent vulgarity. A new opera at the Lyceum is bluntly described as being as arrant a piece of dulness as ever sent one to sleep. Concerning an author-manager at the same house, we read that of all the wretched dramatists of the day he was in one respect the most formidable, and that was in his capacity of manager. The management of Covent Garden was taken to task with equal acerbity. Everybody, according to the critic, was struck with the glaring want of good female performers. The manager, and it was Kemble, was accused of permitting tragedy to be whined and whimpered by a succession of as pretty-faced maudlin performers as were to be found in the upper class of any boarding-school. The piece, 'The Bridal Ring,' by Reynolds, had been hissed, it was said, by successive audiences, and yet the playbills boasted of its brilliant success. The critic could only hope that at the next performance the audience would show the author that he could no longer be stupid with success, and the manager that he could not tell untruths with impunity.
>
> "It need scarcely be said that no intelligent person would like to see such amenities of criticism revived. In the first place, effective censure can best be applied without the aid of a bludgeon; and if the wretchedness of a play or the incompetence of a performer has to be exposed, the shortcomings of the one or the other should be condemned without personal vituperation. But these are elementary canons of criticism. At the same time it must be distinctly understood that a dramatic critic has a duty to perform. The more thoroughly he does it, the better for the stage, for the public, and for every one concerned. It is certainly not to the permanent interest of the drama that the applause given either by the audience or in the press should be extravagantly in excess of the merits of the play or the player. At the present day, both in respect to literature and the drama—and the arts might, perhaps, be added—the real danger is not that merit should be overlooked, but that mediocrity should be boomed and advertised into a distinction which it does not deserve."

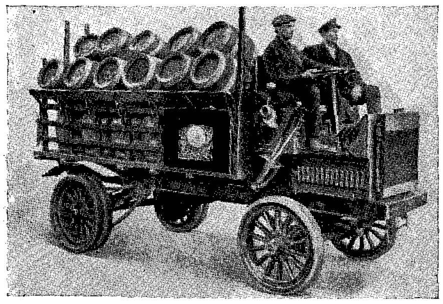
# MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

## THE VOGUE OF THE COMMERCIAL CAR

BOTH American and European motor periodicals are giving more and more space to the commercial car. New designs are constantly being put forward and their use is extending in every direction. Elsewhere in this issue are a few illustrations to show some of the uses to which the car has been most successfully put. Not only is it now employed for practically all kinds of road transportation, but it is becoming an important agency as a motor for machinery on farms. In England has been constructed a successful car, or wagon, which is used for hauling grain, for driving threshing-machines, and for sawing wood In France has been constructed a motor-car plowing-apparatus as shown elsewhere in an illustration. *Motor* describes this contrivance as an ordinary wagon equipped with four cylinders, the car-box being so constructed that "the power of winding drums or winches can be selectively driven in either direction at will," the distance through which they can drag a plow depending only upon the length of the cable and the capacity of the drum. The plow here employed is of a type unknown in this country, being fitted with two wheels of large size, with a screw device limiting the depth of the cut of the plow. The cable runs over a pulley at the far side of the field, this pulley being anchored by means of a device easily shifted as the plowing proceeds.


From "Selling Electricity."

THE ELEPHANT "TILLIE" LEAVING A CIRCUS IN AN ELECTRIC TRUCK.

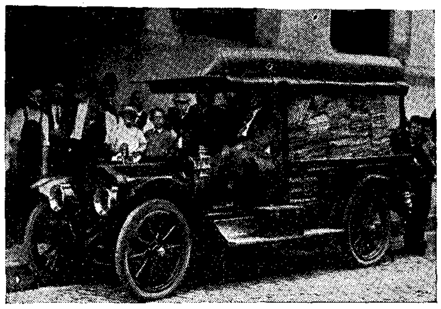

BREWERY TRUCK.

As delivery wagons, the motor is fast coming into general use in Paris and London as well as in American cities. Frequent tales are heard of skeptics who have been made converts. According to *Motor Age* one of these lives in Seattle, connected there with a large brewing-company, which had said it "would not take a motor-truck as a gift." Consent, however, was secured to a test for a single day, when the motor-truck took the place of a team in hauling bottled beer from the brewery and delivering it at homes throughout the city. A distance of 17.8 miles was covered and 29 deliveries made. The horses had been accustomed to start on this route at 7 in the morning and to complete their work at 9 in the evening. The motor-truck started at 8.40 and had made all the deliveries by 3.36 in the afternoon. The expense of the motor-truck for the day's work was found to be only 72 cents for gasoline and 30 cents for lubricating-oil.

Similar stories are told by *Selling Electricity*, in regard to electric trucks. One of the large department stores in Brooklyn, in 1905, would order only three electric trucks, but it had so much success with them that it now has 33 in operation, each of which covers a route that formerly required two vehicles drawn by horses. These trucks carry heavier loads than did the horse-drawn vehicles and do their work in less time. This store employs gasoline trucks only for extremely long hauls in sections where high speed is permitted and desired. An express company doing business in Brooklyn now operates 42 electric wagons. The manager is quoted as saying that these wagons, after exhaustive tests, are found to furnish "the most satisfactory method of transportation obtainable for any such territory as Brooklyn." The company operates these trucks in about 60 square miles of territory without any hitch and "with a degree of efficiency unapproachable by horse-and-wagon delivery. Horses used to do all that was possible for them when they made 18 miles a day; the electric trucks make 35 miles and sometimes make more. A further gain is the fact that an electric equipment requires far less room to house it. Nearly twice as many electric wagons can be sheltered in a given space as can horse-drawn wagons, because of the space required for horses, fodder, harness, etc.

In August commercial vehicles were submitted to a competing run from Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return, the same having been organized by *The North American*. The distance covered each way was 60 miles. Almost every conceivable kind of commercial vehicle took part. The loads embraced white lead, a hoisting-engine, beer in kegs, household furniture, motor tires and drygoods. The larger number of cars had been entered by private owners rather than by makers. There were originally 73 contestants, these representing 32 makers, but only 69 took part in the contest. Of these 61 finished the course and returned. All trucks were laden to their full capacity; three of them carried loads exceeding seven tons, the total freight carried amounting to 117 tons.

The primary object of the run was "to determine as closely as possible the cost per ton haul for a mile of all types of modern power trucks and delivery wagons over a course of 60 miles and return." The conditions approximated as closely as possible to the actual work done by power wagons on

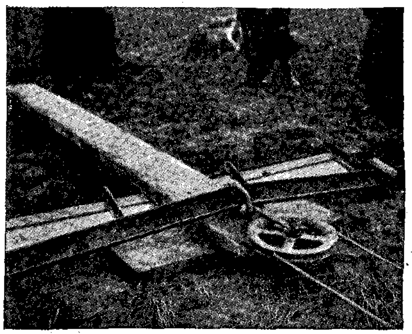

NEWSPAPER DELIVERY TRUCK.

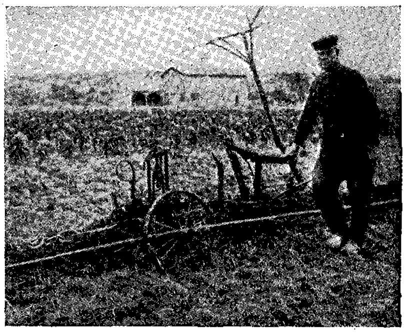
From "The Motor World."

ONE OF THE TRUCKS LADEN FOR THE PHILADELPHIA-ATLANTIC CITY TESTS.

From "Motor."

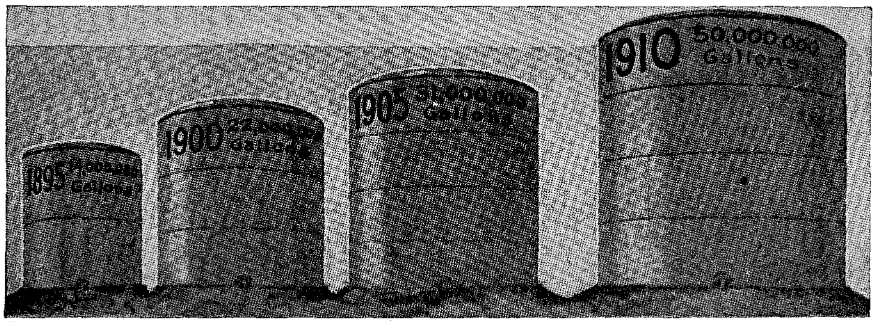
MOTOR-WAGON FURNISHING THE POWER.


ANCHORAGE FOR CABLE PULLEY.


THE PLOW IN ACTION.

PLOWING IN FRANCE WITH POWER FROM A MOTOR-WAGON

TYPES OF COMMERCIAL MOTOR-VEHICLES.



From "Motor."

HOW USE OF GASOLINE HAS INCREASED IN FIFTEEN YEARS.

long suburban hauls. Each car was required to carry its full catalog of weight in merchandise or other dead loading. The cost per ton-load carried per mile for each contestant was computed from data as to weight and fuel consumption by well-known professional accountants from Philadelphia. Gasoline and electric vehicles were run in separate groups. Each group was divided into classes.

The points observed in judging of efficiency were: First, the time, each car being penalized for too early or too late arrival at checking-points; second, economy in gasoline or the electric current; third, economy in lubricating-oil. Following are the results in detail:

### GASOLINE CARS

### Manufacturers' Division

**Class A** (1½ tons capacity and less).
Number of entrants—18.

| | | Cost per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|
| Winning Car | Franklin | $.01285 |
| Second | Victor | .01756 |
| Last | International Harvester | .06814 |

Failed to finish—3.

**Class B** (between 3001 and 5999 pounds).
Number of entrants—1.

| | | Cost per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|
| Winning Car | Garford | $.01990 |

**Class C** (between 3 and 4 tons).
Number of entrants—5.

| | | Cost per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|
| Winning Car | Frayer-Miller | $.00765 |
| Second | Standard | .00814 |
| Last | Gramm | .01226 |

Failed to finish—2.

### GASOLINE CARS

### Private Owners' Division

**Class A** (1½ tons capacity and less).
Number of entrants—26.

| | | Cost per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|
| Winning Car | Auto Car | $.00898 |
| Second | Carter Car | .01044 |
| Last | International Harvester | .05743 |

Failed to finish—2.

**Class B** (3001 pounds to 5999 pounds).
Number of entrants—2.

| | | Cost per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|
| Winning Car | Motor Commercial | $.01642 |

Failed to finish—1.

**Class C** (between 3 and 4 tons).
Number of entrants—5.

| | | Cost per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|
| Winning Car | Frayer-Miller | $.00705 |
| Second | Packard | .01238 |
| Last | Reliance | .01757 |

Failed to finish—0.

### ELECTRIC VEHICLES

**Class A** (1½ tons capacity and less
Number of entrants—4

| | | Cost per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|
| Winning Car | General Vehicle | $.01013 |
| Second | Commercial | .01280 |
| Last | Commercial | .01394 |

Failed to finish—0.

**Class B** (3001 pounds to 5999 pounds).
Number of entrants—3.

| | | Cost per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|
| Winning Car | General Vehicle | $.00706 |
| Second | Commercial | .00966 |

Failed to finish—0.

**Class C** (between 3 and 4 tons).
Number of entrants—2.

| | | Cost per ton mile. |
|---|---|---|
| Winning Car | Commercial | $.00792 |
| Second | General Vehicle | .00823 |

Failed to finish—0.

The showing made by the electric trucks gave special pleasure to the electric-truck industry which has deduced from the above data the following statement:

"*First:* The variation in cost per ton-mile of gasoline cars of the same class reached as high as 637 per cent., seeming to indicate an enormous latitude in cost dependent upon the individual driver's skill and care, and the design of the car.

"*Second:* 13 per cent. of the gasoline cars that started failed to finish.

"*Third:* The extreme variation in cost per ton-mile with different makes of electrics was but 37 per cent., showing extraordinarily consistent economy throughout this type.

"*Fourth:* The power cost of electrics is as low as the best recorded performance for gasoline, altho the electrics were compelled to exceed their normal rated speed and mileage.

"*Fifth:* The least economical recorded performance of an electric vehicle is, in point of power cost alone, better than 75 per cent. of all gasoline-car scores.

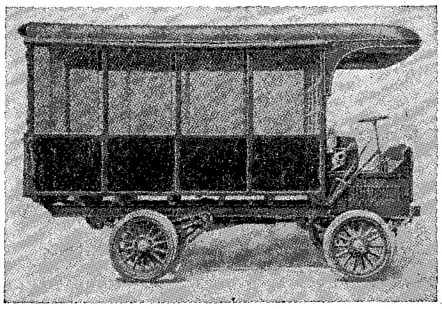
"*Sixth:* Every electric vehicle entered finished creditably."

## THE PRESENT SEVERE TAX ON THE GASOLINE SUPPLY

It was recently announced by the largest company supplying gasoline, that it could no longer guarantee a supply of 64°, except in large cities. Motorists had for some time been familiar with the fact that gasoline of continually increasing density was replacing the lower-gravity gasolines of former years. The announcement therefore that the 64° standard could no longer be maintained, was accepted, says a writer in *Motor*, as an admission that "the requirements of the motor industry on the one hand and the available resources of the oil industry on the other can no longer be equated." The implication, moreover, is that, if the demand for gasoline continues to increase, still greater densities will have to be resorted to in future.

Believing the situation to be unchangeable, the writer in *Motor*, Thomas L. White, believes it to be good policy "to accept the apparently inevitable and to make it the basis of a compromise by selecting a standard, be it 60° B, 59° B, or 58° B, which can be maintained unaltered over a period of years and which refiners can undertake to provide from now onward." This might call for changes in carbureters and possibly in motor design, "but such changes would in the light of the tendency be inevitable in any case in a year or two." Mr. White believes that the advantages of fuel standardization would far outweigh any disadvantages of the kind indicated. He argues the point further:

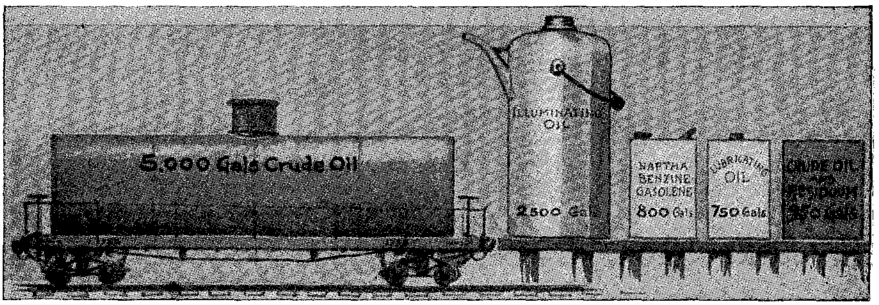
"If we can accept practise in a related field as a guide, the fact that everything about a car except the gasoline which propels it is approaching fixity of type is a second argument for establishing a fuel standard. As each new motor show comes around, the essential differences in the power plants of cars of different makes becomes less pronounced. It is, however, clear that this tendency to type can not finally realize itself while such an important datum of construction as the character of the fuel is continuously changing. To take the limiting case, the present motor-car engine is certainly not an ideal kerosene motor, yet that is precisely what it would be called upon to be if the tendency to higher and higher fuel gravities continued indefinitely till it reached its logical limit. Of course it can be argued that as the fuel changes so will the motor, but it is evident that a series of haphazard adjustments designed to meet a fuel situation which refuses to be defined can never be very satisfactory. Already the low-grade gasolines on the market are giving trouble to the carbureter manufacturers. How much better would it be from the viewpoint of the owner and designer alike to agree on a definite fuel standard which the refiners can accept over a long period and to make the needed corresponding motor adjustments once and for all.



DEPARTMENT-STORE DELIVERY-WAGON.

"A third viewpoint is that of the refiner, and it is hard to see how the idea of fuel standardization could fail to impress him favorably. He, also, as well as the designer, should welcome the prospect of some kind of finality in the fuel situation. As things are at present, he is being continually prest for a grade of gasoline which he can supply only with difficulty. He is compelled in a sense to drift, whereas if he knew for certain that

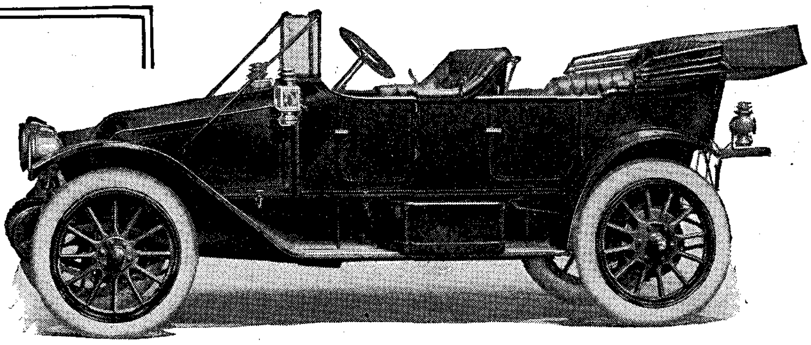
(*Continued on Page* 598.)



From "Motor."

RESULTING PRODUCTS OF CRUDE OIL AS REFINED.

# Franklin "The Car Beautiful"



Model D, with Five-passenger Open Body (Six Cylinders, Thirty-eight Horse Power)

### List of Models and Prices

Model H, with seven-passenger open body or double torpedo-phaeton, four-passenger body, six cylinders, 48 horse power, $4500.

Model D, with five-passenger open body or double torpedo-phaeton, four-passenger body, six cylinders, 38 horse power, $3500. Seven-passenger limousine or landaulet, $4400.

Model M, with five-passenger open body, four cylinders, 25 horse power, $2700. Seven-passenger limousine or landaulet, $3500.

Model G, with four-passenger open body or single torpedo-phaeton, two-passenger body, four cylinders, 18 horse power, $1950.

Top is regular equipment on all open-body touring cars and torpedo-phaetons. Top and glass front are regular equipment on G single torpedo-phaeton. All prices F. O. B. Syracuse.

The Franklin for 1911 is happily distinctive. The new hood, with its graceful, sloping lines, harmonizes perfectly with the new style of body. There is no radiator to mar the effect. The front door is a logical feature of automobile development. It affords comfort and protection equal to that obtained in the rear seats. Four chassis sizes give a range of power and carrying capacity to meet every demand.

Resilient construction makes the Franklin the most comfortable of all automobiles. Other motor cars may seem to meet your idea of comfort, but once you have become familiar with the restful, luxurious riding of the Franklin none but a Franklin will satisfy you. Franklins do not require good roads for satisfactory performance. They comfortably maintain a high rate of speed over all roads.

Franklins, by reason of their light weight, resilient construction and air-cooled motor, give a service not afforded by any other automobile. They ride the easiest, go farthest in a day and do not freeze or overheat. Their tire equipment is so generous that the usual tire troubles are eliminated; blow-outs are unheard of, and punctures are rare.

The Franklin air-cooled engine is the highest type of automobile motor. It develops more power than any other from the same amount of fuel. It cools perfectly, no matter how hard the work, and is unaffected by climatic conditions. It does away with the complication and weight of the secondary system in the water-cooled car. Franklin motors run quietly and smoothly at all speeds. Valves are light and quiet in operation. Fiber cam shaft gears, less affected by atmospheric conditions than other gears of light-weight material, operate noiselessly.

Franklin limousines and landaulets are especially adapted to winter driving because of their easy riding over rough, frozen streets and because of their cooling system which can not freeze and which requires no attention in the coldest weather.

**Franklins for 1911 are the motor cars of essential features.**

**They combine all that gives beauty of design, ease of operation, economy of up-keep and satisfactory service, embodying only those features of automobile design which are serviceable, practical, efficient and dependable.**

**They eliminate everything that is cumbersome, heavy, disfiguring or unnecessary.**

Deliveries of 1911 Franklins are on schedule,
selection of date being on order of sale.

Illustrated catalogue of 1911 models ready for distribution.

H H FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY Syracuse N Y
Licensed under Selden Patent

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY Syracuse N Y
SOLE DISTRIBUTOR

BRANCHES

| | |
|---|---|
| Albany N Y | 242 Washington Avenue |
| Baltimore Md | Mount Royal and Maryland Avenues |
| Boston Mass | 671 Boylston Street |
| Buffalo N Y | 683 Main Street |
| Chicago Ill | 1450 Michigan Avenue |
| Cincinnati O | 1114-1116 Race Street |
| Cleveland O | 6016 Euclid Avenue |

Dealers in Other Cities

BRANCHES

| | |
|---|---|
| New York City | Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue |
| Pittsburg Pa | 5926 Baum Street |
| Rochester N Y | 74 North Street |
| San Francisco Cal | 406 Golden Gate Avenue |
| St Louis Mo | 1306 Olive Street |
| Syracuse N Y | 242 East Water Street |

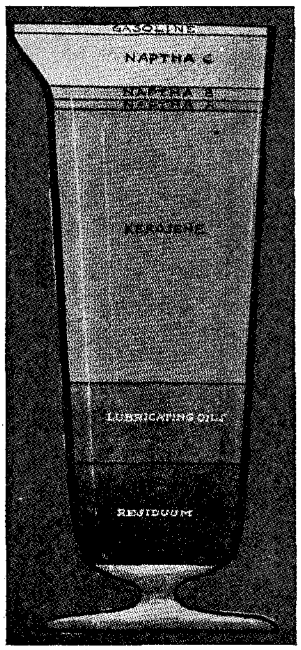
## MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page* 596)

for a definite number of years he would only be required to furnish gasoline of a specified grade, and that well within his power to maintain, he would have the opportunity, and it would be to his interest to try to make the accepted standard permanent. He would have a definite situation to meet and time to make the necessary adjustments to continue to meet it."

### THE RECORD TRIP ACROSS THE CONTINENT

L. L. Whitman, in the early part of August, drove a car from New York to San Francisco in 10 days, 18 hours, 12 minutes, an achievement by which he now holds the record for a transcontinental trip. Indeed, he has shortened the best previous record (made in the fall of 1906) by 4 days and 8 hours. An allowance was, of course, made for the difference in time between New York and San Francisco, which is 3 hours. Five men were employed in piloting the car, Mr. Whitman being the chief. Men acted as relays to one another so that adequate rest could be secured on the way. Mr. Whitman's own account of the trip is quoted in *Motor Age* as follows:



From "Motor."

GASOLINE AS A SMALL PRODUCT OF CRUDE OIL.

The illustration shows the comparative quantity produced. The domain of naphtha has of necessity been more and more invaded as the demand has increased. It is said that in time the motor-car engine may become "a kerosene engine."

"The record is about the best that can be made with conservative driving. We set a consistent pace of from 25 to 35 miles an hour, and we never attempted to go faster. I went on the theory that a certain pace would keep me well up to the schedule, and that was the thing to do. We might have beaten it often, but a little fast driving might have invited disaster and spoiled the whole thing. The only accident we had was the damaging of a rear wheel in a ditch near Valparaiso, Ind., but we ran along on it to Cedar Rapids, where we had it repaired. This hour's delay,

**Stomach Troubles**
**Horsford's Acid Phosphate**
Produces healthy activity of weak and disordered stomachs. An unexcelled strength builder.

# Howard E. Coffin'
# Is The Nev

**Howard E. Coffin built the four-cylinder Oldsmobile, the Thomas-Detroit "4 the Chalmers-Detroit "40," the Chalmers-Detroit "30." He is President of Society of Automobile Engineers; Chairman of the Technical Committee of Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, and Chairman of the R Committee of the Manufacturers' Contest Association. His masterpiece is Hudson "33."**

HOWARD E. COFFIN designed the HUDSON "33." ¶ He is in constant personal charge of its manufacture.

That fact guarantees to those who know, that this new car is today's greatest achievement in automobile designing. It represents the only great step in advance made in this industry this year.

Because of that fact, dealers placed orders for ten thousand of his cars—our year's production—before the first car went out.

Never before was such a tribute paid to any master of this craft.

No other name means so much in the development of the automobile. Howard E. Coffin has designed and superintended the building of four famously successful cars. His motor designs are today used by a dozen leading manufacturers. Transmissions and axles of his design are in daily use upon thousands of well-known ca forty different makes. A large percentage of better American cars are using system of lubrication which brought out six years ago.

He has been a great tea Many engineers prominent in th dustry have worked under hi learn his example. In the plan the Packard, Stodard-Dayton, Fr lin and the Chalmers, are prominent in the engineering dep ments who were his assistants.

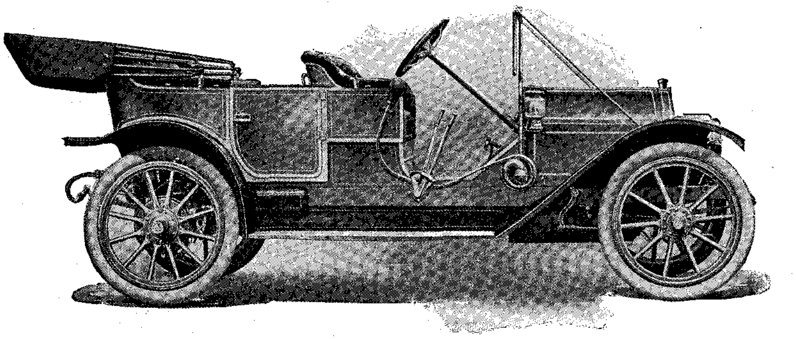
The chief designers of eight w known and successful Amer cars received their early instruc from Mr. Coffin.

HOWARD E. COFFIN,
the "master motor car builder."

**Cars Better and Bette**
**Costs Lower and Lowe**

Each one of Howard E. Co cars has been a leader of its t

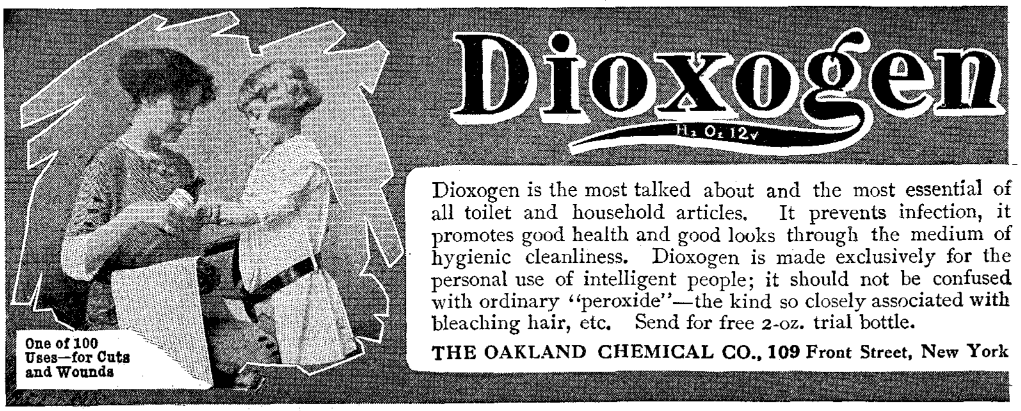
**$1250**



**Pony Tonn**
**$1300**

**Hudson Touring Car**

114-inch wheel base, extra large steering wheel, 34-inch wheels with Quick-Detachable rims, 33 horse-power. The five-passenger body of alumoloid sheet metal throughout. The foot boards of solid cast aluminum. Special attention has been given in this model to riding comfort. The rear seat is wide, tilts backward, is deep and low to the floor. The car is equipped with dust guard over the springs and spring anchors.


Dioxogen
$H_2O_2$ 12v
One of 100 Uses—for Cuts and Wounds

Dioxogen is the most talked about and the most essential of all toilet and household articles. It prevents infection, it promotes good health and good looks through the medium of hygienic cleanliness. Dioxogen is made exclusively for the personal use of intelligent people; it should not be confused with ordinary "peroxide"—the kind so closely associated with bleaching hair, etc. Send for free 2-oz. trial bottle.

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO., 109 Front Street, New York

asterpiece
UDSON “33”

ch has increased the standard of automobile
truction, and each has set a new low price rec-
for cars of quality. Each has been an advance
in reducing the cost of automobile up-keep.

he Oldsmobile sold at $2750.

he Chalmers-Detroit “30” was the first really
essful car of value ever produced at its price
500.

he HUDSON “33,” his greatest car, sells at
,0.

ach car has marked a distinct advancement
rd simplicity.

here are approximately 900 fewer parts in the
DSON “33” chassis than in the average auto-
ile selling under $2000.

his reduces cost and makes up-keep cheaper.

ewer parts to make, fewer parts to assemble,
r parts to wear and get out of adjustment,
e it possible to build a better car and sell it at
wer price. It means, also, that it will cost less
mile to run the HUDSON “33” than it costs
perate more complicated cars.

What Racing Cars Taught

oward E. Coffin has designed some famous
d cars. His sole purpose was to locate in rac-
contests weaknesses that three years' ordinary use would ever indicate. In this way he discovered the damaging effects of dust. He therefore made the HUDSON “33” a dust-proof car. In this way he also discovered general weaknesses of front wheels. He therefore placed ten bolts in the front wheels and he made each spoke a full round section. He has a device that prevents spring breakage.

Send for the Book, but See the Car

Mr. Coffin has written a book about the HUDSON “33.” We want you to have it. You should, however, see this great achievement in automobile engineering.

You should note the extraordinary simplicity of the chassis and the accessibility of all oiling points; the great strength of the car and the great improvement in the motor design. Stand off from the motor ten feet while it is running and see if you can hear it. Observe the superb quality of finish in every detail. Then compare its long, low, graceful lines with those of any car.

The $1000 Roadster

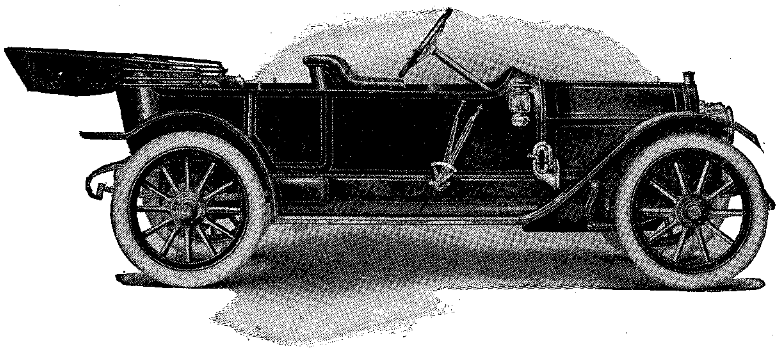
This is a powerful, beautiful and sturdy car. It is ideal for all runabout service. Doctors and salesmen who are interested in a car that is economical and dependable will appreciate the HUDSON $1000 Roadster. The motor develops a 26 horse power. The wheel base is 100 inches. The car has 32-inch wheels. Comfort is written into the car in every line. There is generous leg room and the driver is never cramped.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

sed Under Selden Patent 2903 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

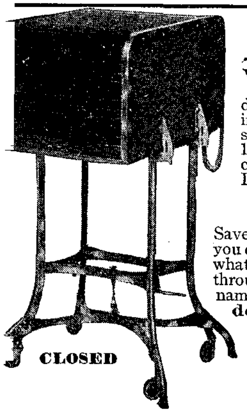
adster
1000

$1350

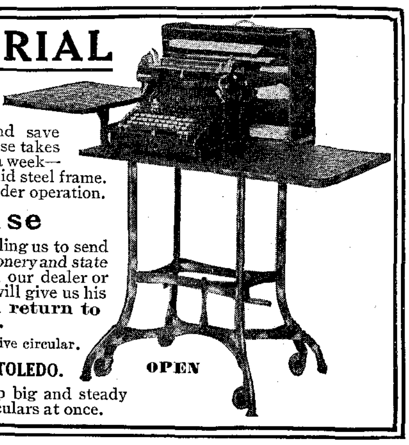


Hudson Torpedo

114-inch wheel base, extra large steering wheel, 34-inch wheels with Quick-Detachable rims, 33 horse-power. Gear shift and hand brake lever in same position as on other models, thus preventing the cramping of the knee and elbow room. Body of alumoloid sheet metal throughout, with double flush side doors in rear and single fore door on the left. The foot boards of solid cast aluminum. Note the long, graceful lines.



CLOSED



OPEN

15 DAYS FREE TRIAL

WE'LL put the Uhl Art Steel Typewriter Stand and Cabinet in your office **free** for 15 days and let you see for yourself how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographers and save space. Occupies but 4 sq. ft.—the kind you now use takes 10 sq. ft. or more. Holds stationery enough to last a week—can reach everything without moving the body. Solid steel frame. Light in weight but absolutely rigid and silent under operation.

Cuts Office Expense

Saves time—space—materials. Dictate a short letter telling us to send you one on 15 days **free** trial. Use your business stationery and state what position you hold. We will fill order through our dealer or through your dealer if we have none, providing you will give us his name. If not satisfactory after **15 days free trial return to dealer and you will not be out one cent.**

If you wish further information first, write for descriptive circular.

**TOLEDO METAL FURNITURE CO., 2031 Door St., TOLEDO.**

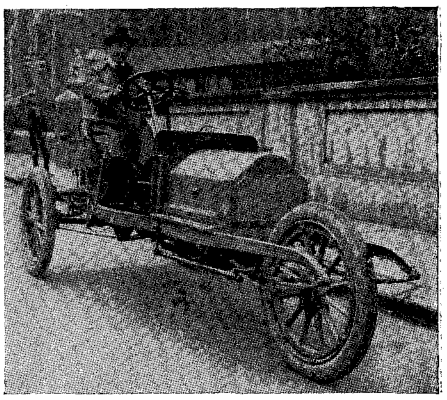
Attractive proposition for dealers. We develop big and steady sales that you can handle. Write for particulars at once.

with another of less than an hour, later, were really the only times that the motor was quiet for any reason except our meals.

“We left New York at 12:01 on Monday morning, August 8, and checked in officially at Utica, Buffalo, Cleveland, South Bend, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, North Platte, Laramie, Green River, Ogden, Montello, Battle Mountain, Reno, Sacramento, and San Francisco. That there might be no question whatever of the authenticity of the record, we checked in unofficially at dozens of other places.

“Our fastest running was done between New York and Chicago. We maintained our gait of from 30 to 35 miles an hour, with hardly a break, and in 4 days covered over 2,000 miles, as far as Laramie, in Wyoming. During all this distance we had little trouble with the roads, striking only 2 days of rain, lasting once a distance of 100 miles and the other of 75 miles. Through the east and where we encountered light showers we ran with chains. Near Evanston we hit some alkali ground, into which we sank; but we attached mud-hooks to the wheels and pulled ourselves out without trouble.

“The worst places we struck were really in the Bitter Creek section of Wyoming. In one stretch the road was washed out in a dozen or more places, and it simply was a case of getting down the bank and going around, to come up on the other side of the washout. It was not so difficult to drop over the side, altho we occasionally hung ourselves up by the middle so that we had to dig the dirt out from under the car. The main trouble was in getting back on the road again when we struck a sheer rise of several feet. The only thing was to get out our shovel and dig. Dig we did—and here we are.”



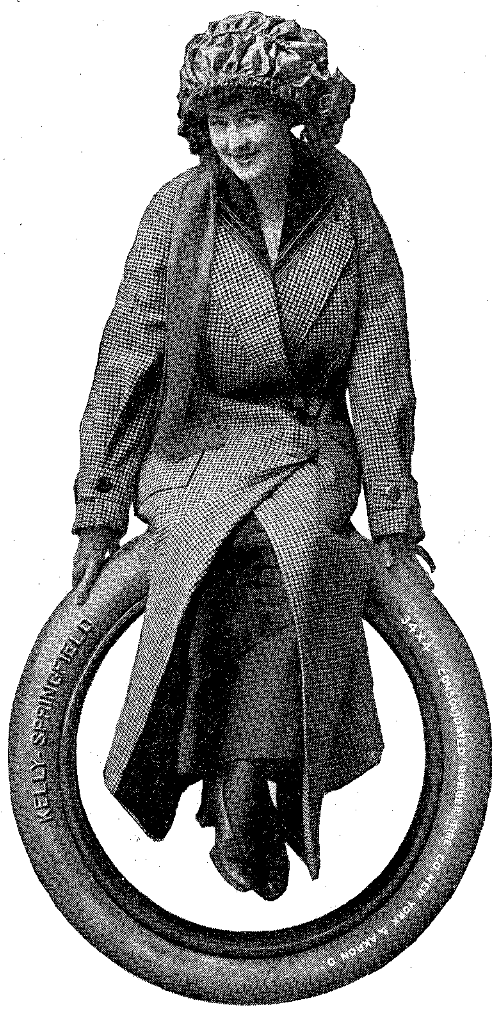
A THREE-WHEELED AUTOMOBILE DESIGN IN GERMANY.

When the car reached San Francisco, it was described as presenting a remarkably clean appearance. Not even a bolt was found loose. Indeed, the car seemed in shape to turn back for a repetition of the trip. Mr. Whitman has now made four motor trips across the continent. The first was made in 1903 and consumed 71 days, his car being a five-horse-power single-cylinder runabout. In 1904 he cut this record down to 32 days. In 1906, when he had a six-cylinder car, he reduced it to 15 days, 2 hours, 12 minutes, which was the best record until the present one was made. The car this year was run night and day.

### MOTOR-CARS IN GERMANY

Americans familiar with statistics as to the hundreds of thousands of cars now in use in this country will be surprized at some recent figures as to the number in use in the German Empire. According to an official imperial return, made on January 1

Kelly-Springfield
Automobile
Tires


KELLY-SPRINGFIELD
CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE CO. NEW YORK & AKRON O.

There is no getting around the fact that service in an automobile tire does depend on the quality of the tire itself. The quality of the Kelly-Springfield Automobile Tire is the quality of the now world-famous Kelly-Springfield Vehicle Tire.

"Thanks for providing me with tires which allow us to stay in the car and ride rather than to stay on the road and pump."
—*Philip A. Rollins*
*32 Nassau St., New York*

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company
20 Vesey Street, New York

Branch Offices in
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati, San Francisco and Akron, O.

*A Friendly Warning By*
THOMAS CORT INC.

The public is earnestly requested to ask us where shoes of our making may be had in various cities.

Some dealers who may have now or have had at some time a few genuine "Cort" shoes, have been led into offering their higher priced shoes indiscriminately as "Cort" shoes.

A good price does not mean, necessarily, a good shoe.

In buying "Cort" shoes it is true that you are charged for the highest material value ever put into shoes ready to wear, but the important point is—*you get it.*

Let us tell you where you may be sure of getting genuine "Cort" shoes and genuine shoe service.

"Cort" shoes—always of custom quality and correctness—fetch from 8 to 15 dollars at retail.

THOMAS CORT, INC.
ESTABLISHED 1884
NEWARK, N. J.
PARIS AGENCY
J. B. LOUIS BOULADOU, 39 RUE DE CHAILLOT

LE PAGE'S
LIQUID
GLUE

LE PAGE'S
LIQUID GLUE
GET THE BEST
ALWAYS READY FOR USE
MANUFACTURED BY
RUSSIA CEMENT CO.
GLOUCESTER MASS USA
SOLD EVERYWHERE

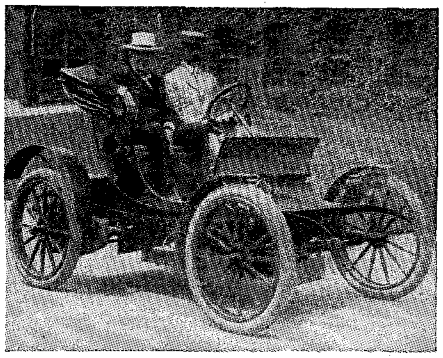
Our new cap sealing bottle makes the use of this famous adhesive a very simple matter. A slight twist and the cap is off or on—no wasting—no evaporation — the last drop is as good as the first.

Sold also in pin sealing tubes, the price of each 10c.

*Library slips with every bottle and tube*

of this year, motor passenger vehicles, including cars and cycles, numbered for the whole empire only 46,912, which is an increase over 1909 of 7,447. Moreover, in this total of 46,912, nearly one-half, or 22,283, were motorcycles, while the cars with horse-power, not exceeding eight, numbered 12,595, and those with horse-power, not exceeding 16, numbered 7,341, leaving only 4,605 cars with horse-power between 16 and 40, and only 98 with horse-power of more than 40. The number of vehicles in use for commercial purposes was 3,019, the number for 1909 having been 2,252.

Of the total of 49,954 vehicles of all kinds more than one-half, or 26,519, were owned in Prussia, Berlin having 3,437. Next after Prussia came Bavaria, where 6,017 vehicles were owned, then Saxony with 5,169, and Alsace-Lorraine with 2,861. Of the vehicles not classed as commercial, there were in the total over 5,000 that were professionally used by doctors and surveyors, 468 used in agriculture and forestry, and 459 used by public officials. The number of motor-cabs in the empire was only 3,285, an increase of nearly 1,000 over the previous year.

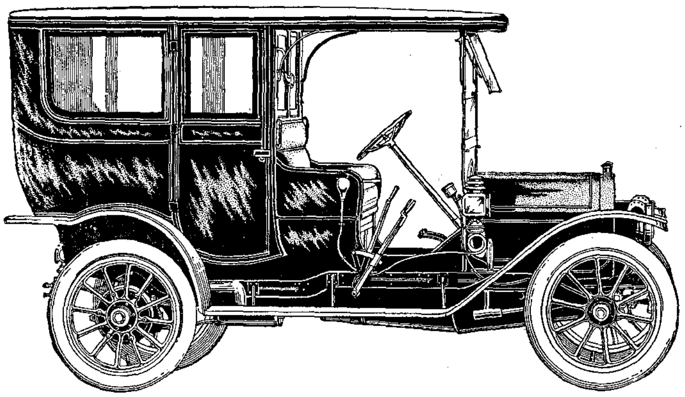

From "Selling Electricity."

MR. EDISON IN A CAR MAKING A HUNDRED-MILE TEST OF HIS NEW STORAGE BATTERY.

### ANOTHER BLUE BOOK

**The Metropolitan Automobile Guide.** Compiled by Henry McNair. Large octavo, pp. 443. New York: The Automobile Blue Book Pub. Co., 339 West 39th St.

Following the publication of its four-volume Blue Book, covering New England, the Middle States, the Middle West, and the South, this volume, issued on a similar plan, is intended to meet the needs of motorists in New York who desire to make short tours of one or two days only. The territory embraced is that included within 150 miles of the city. The aim has been to cover "every tourable route within a day's travel," including Westchester County and New England, New Jersey, Long Island, and New York State as far north as the foothills of the Catskills. The routes are all illustrated with maps and there are brief descriptive outlines of points of interest, as well as the usual directions as to the best roads, hotels, turning-points, etc. For New York City outlines are given of sight-seeing trips, in which the names of fine residences, churches, parks, public and business buildings, etc., are given. Ordinances affecting cars are set forth and the rates of fare and time-tables of ferries within the district covered, besides lists of automobile agencies, theaters, clubs, etc.,—altogether a valuable guide, fully in keeping with the high standard already established for the indispensable Blue Books of this publishing company.



**Cadillac**
**"Thirty"**

## Limousine

**$3000 F. O. B. Detroit**

The 1911 Cadillac "Thirty" enclosed cars embody the same principles and general mechanical construction as the regular Cadillac line. The bodies typify the latest conception of the builder's art. Their handsome proportions and graceful lines, with the finish and luxuriousness of the appointments, appeal to the tastes of dignity, elegance and refinement.

The upholstering and inside trimmings are of high quality blue broadcloth. The seat cushions are Royal Arch Spring construction, affording the maximum of ease and comfort. Window sash are dark finish mahogany, with lights of French plate glass. Windows are made to drop into pockets, excepting the front window of the Coupe and windshield of the limousine, which are divided, and the upper portions made to swing outward or up under the ceiling. Sash are fitted with muffler strips to prevent rattle. Windows are equipped with blue silk curtains on rollers.

The limousine, with its two revolving folding seats, affords accommodations within for five passengers. The equipment consists of two 3½″ electric dome lights, two toilet cases, clock, robe rail, umbrella holder, speaking tube, sliding arm rests, hat rack, two foot rails, large gas lamps with Prest-O-Lite tank, combination oil and electric side and tail lamps, horn, tire holders, 60-mile standard speedometer. Inside metal trimmings are silver plate. Tires 36″x4½″.

The Coupe is equipped with a folding removable seat, affording accommodations for three passengers. The equipment consist of two 3½″ electric dome lights, card case, and ash tray. Pair gas lamps with Prest-O-Lite tank, side oil and tail lamps, horn, tire holders, 60-mile standard speedometer; tires 34″x4″.

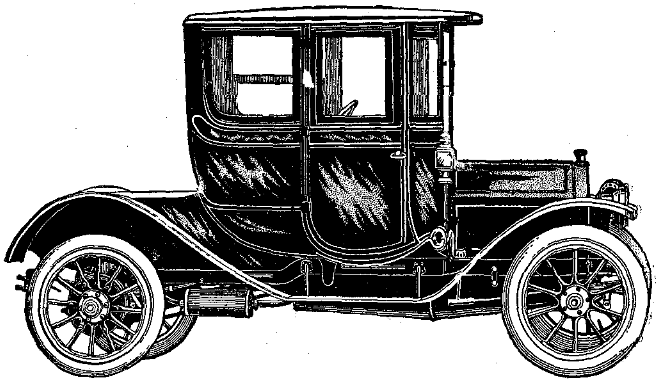
The Limousine body is interchangeable on the same chassis with the Touring Car body, and the Coupe body is interchangeable on the same chassis with the Demi-Tonneau body.

Deliveries of Limousine and Coupe cars are now in progress. Our manufacturing plans provide for completing shipments of these types by December fifteenth.

**Cadillac**
**"Thirty"**

## Coupe

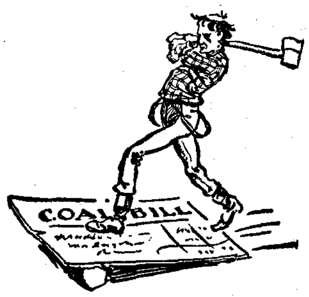
**$2250 F. O. B. Detroit**



# Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.

**Licensed Under Selden Patent**

New aids to ideal heating



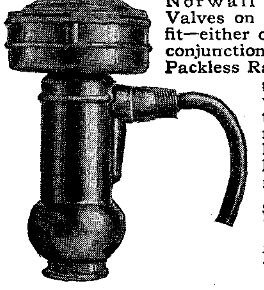
The remarkable growth in popular favor of low-pressure Steam and Hot-Water heating has recently brought out greatly improved little adjuncts to the heating outfit, such as Radiator Valves and Air Valves, Temperature Regulators, etc.

Many a good heating outfit now giving good service can be made to do much better. These new devices bring about better heat control, fuel economy and long life of the outfit.

NORWALL VACUUM VALVES

are about the cleverest device, as they not only automatically vent the radiators of air, but when steam pressure ceases the air is automatically prevented from re-entering the radiators and piping.

Air is, of course, the enemy of heat—it must be expelled from the radiators before steam can circulate. The NORWALL lets out the air and keeps it out, and does this work steadily day and night like an automatic mechanical servant. Their use usually effects a fuel saving of 20 per cent or more.



Norwall Vacuum Air Valves on a heating outfit—either old or new—in conjunction with Norwall Packless Radiator Valves give the user a warming system which reaches the highest ideal of heating comfort.

Send for free booklet, "New Aids to Ideal Heating."

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write to Dept. G Chicago

Makers of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators

9/10s OF ALL IGNITION TROUBLES ARE CAUSED BY wrong magneto lubrication. Highest priced cylinder oils are not good enough for even the cheapest magneto. *All* cylinder oils are mineral oils. They gum, clog *delicate* action points—bearings. Clogged bearings start 9-10 of all ignition troubles. Ask any maker of any magneto or commutator.

USE 3 IN ONE

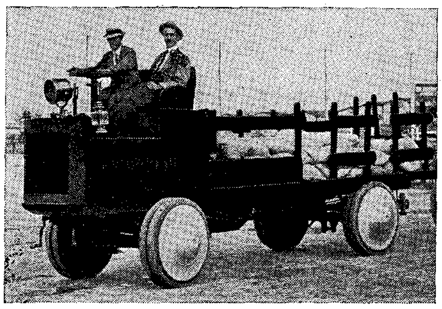
a clear oil compound of highest known quality. Best lubricant for delicate mechanisms, speedometers, commutators magnetos. Won't heat up even at 5000 revolutions per minute! 8 oz. bottle, 50 cts.; 3 oz., 25 cts. Trial Size, 10 cts. *Send for free sample today.*

3 IN ONE OIL CO., 18 Broadway, N. Y.

THREE IN ONE
3
CLEANS & POLISHES
PREVENTS RUST
LUBRICATES
TYPEWRITERS
BICYCLES
GUNS
SEWING MACHINES
TALKING MACHINES
RAZORS & STROPS

### DEATHS DUE TO MOTOR-CARS

The Census Bureau, in a compilation of statistics as to deaths in this country, from external causes other than suicide, during the year 1909, presents figures which motor men are glad to read. While the total of deaths from external causes other than suicide for that year was 47,135, it appears that the deaths from "automobile accidents and injuries" were only 632. Against these small figures may be set the deaths due to railroad accidents and injuries, which were 6,659; those from drowning, 4,558; from burns and scalds, 3,592; from injuries by horses and wagons, 2,152; from injuries from street cars, 1,723; from injuries in mines and quarries, 1,998; from inhalation of poisonous gases, including smoke, 1,838; from other accidental poisoning, 1,779; from accidental gunshot wounds, 944; and from heat and sunstroke, 816. It therefore is seen that one is more liable to die as the result of heat and sunstroke than from an automobile accident.



FREIGHT DELIVERY TRUCK.

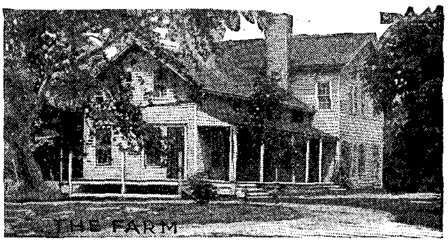
### THE VANDERBILT CUP RACE

This year's contest on Long Island for the Vanderbilt Cup, most important of all motor races, took place on Saturday, October 1st. These contests were begun in 1904, and have been held, with one exception, every year since. Much larger interest had been shown in the race this year than in any former contest, wide-spread as the interest every year has been. The entries for the cup race proper numbered this year, thirty at the closing. Besides these there were six for the Massapequa sweepstakes and eight for the Wheatly Hill sweepstakes, bringing up the total to forty-four, which is unprecedented. The advance sales of seats for the race, ten days before it was held, had far exceeded those for any previous year. Telegrams asking for reservations had come from many distant points, including Denver, Chicago, New Orleans, and Galveston. Requests also came from Montreal and Toronto. The race was won by Harry Grant in an Alco car, the average speed being 65.4 miles per hour.

Last year's contest, in one sense, had been disappointing; it failed to be as spectacular as others had been. This was attributed chiefly to the fact that it began at 9 A.M., instead of at daybreak as in former years. It was realized this year that a mistake had been made as to the hour, and hence the race began at daybreak, about 5 A.M.

The contest for the Vanderbilt cup was founded in 1904 by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. His desire was to establish in this way a new form of sport in America, as well as to promote among manufacturers competition in improving the quality of cars. The terms of his gift provided that the race should extend

(*Continued on page 604.*)



From a Wisconsin farm we ship sausages every day to every state in the Union. Our customers are people who want real country sausages, made on a farm in the old-fashioned way. They buy from us because these are the only kind of sausages we make.

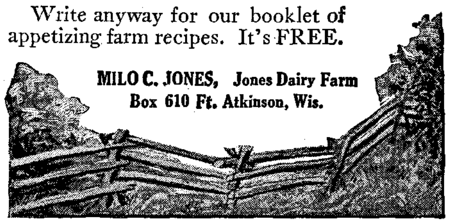
MADE ON THE FARM BY THE FARM PEOPLE IN THE FARM WAY

JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGES

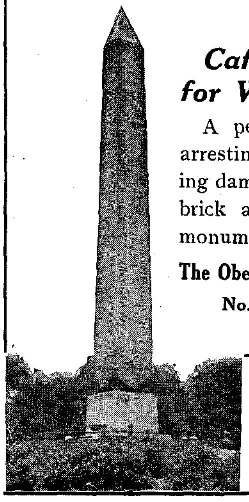
Our entire business is built up on an old New England sausage-making recipe. It calls for the loins and shoulders of little, milk-fed pigs, home ground spices and pure salt. So that's all we use. Of course we are painstaking and scrupulously clean.

If you want to try some real farm sausages, with a pronounced flavor—not a neutral taste—ask your grocer for Jones Dairy Farm Sausages. If he says he "never heard of 'em," write us. We'll take care of you.

Write anyway for our booklet of appetizing farm recipes. It's FREE.



MILO C. JONES, Jones Dairy Farm
Box 610 Ft. Atkinson, Wis.



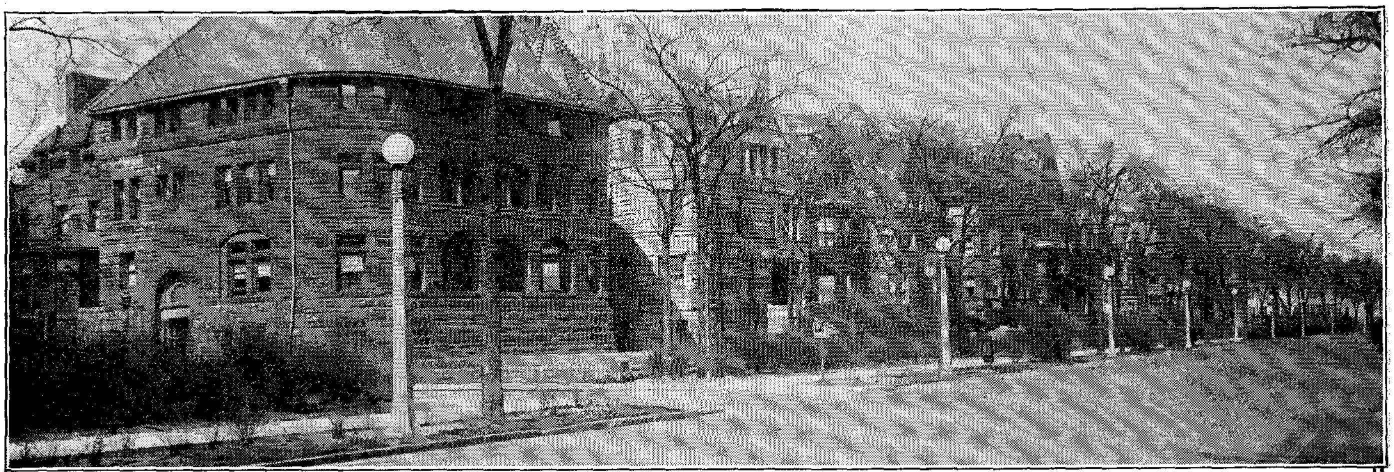
The Caffall Process for Waterproofing

A permanent means of arresting decay by keeping dampness out of stone, brick and other masonry, monuments, etc.

The Obelisk Waterproofing Co.
No. 1 Madison Ave.
N. Y. City

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE
Central Park, N. Y.
Treated by us in 1885

* See article in Literary Digest July 16th, 1910.



Scene on Lake Shore Drive, Chicago

# Where Children Are Fed With Oatmeal

Among the homes of the educated—on the boulevards, in the higher-class sections and university districts—an actual canvass shows that seven in eight regularly serve oatmeal.

## The Ignorant Do Not

Among the less intelligent, where pure air and cleanliness are also rare, oatmeal is hardly known. A canvass of New York and Chicago tenement districts shows that not one home in twelve serves oats.

But, where people know best what brains and bodies require—where science directs the proper food for a child—nearly every home with children in it is an oatmeal home.

The use of oatmeal is not dependent on money, for oats form a most economical food. Quaker Oats—the finest oats produced—costs but one-half cent per dish.

It depends on one's knowledge of food values, and of children's needs. It depends on one's hygienic care.

## Some Human Statistics

We find that two-thirds of the wayward boys—detained in prison schools—never ate oatmeal at home. With very few indeed was it a regular dish.

By a canvass of 59 poorhouses we find that but one in each thirteen of the inmates came from an oatmeal home.

In four State penitentiaries we find that not two per cent of the prisoners had oatmeal as a childhood food.

Among men and women in the lowliest vocations we find very few who were brought up on oatmeal. But, among the highly successful—among senators, governors and financiers—the larger percentage came from oatmeal homes. *President Taft is among them.*

Out *of fifty of the highest ranking* professors in a great university, only two do not eat oatmeal. Four-fifths of all college students came from oatmeal homes.

Inquiries addressed to 12,000 physicians show that four in five serve oatmeal on their tables. The four finest hotels in New York serve an average of one pound of oatmeal daily to each 18 guests.

We *submit these facts without* comment. Each may judge for himself if they confirm scientific opinion that the caliber of a child is largely affected by food. Each can see for himself how generally oatmeal has become the food of the intelligent.

## Oats—the Premier Food

A great English educator says that 90 per cent of a child's fitness is fixed before *it enters a school. And that fitness* depends largely on food.

The first place as a food for the years' of growth is given to oats. They are richer than all other cereals in proteids, *organic phosphorus and lecithin.*

Proteids are the body-builders, the tissue-repairers, the energy-givers. Phosphorus is the most important food for the brain, and lecithin for the nerves and nerve centers.

No other food is so well-balanced as oats. None so well meets the vital requirements of childhood and adolescence. And no other food, as a racial food, has bred a people so hardy as the Scotch.

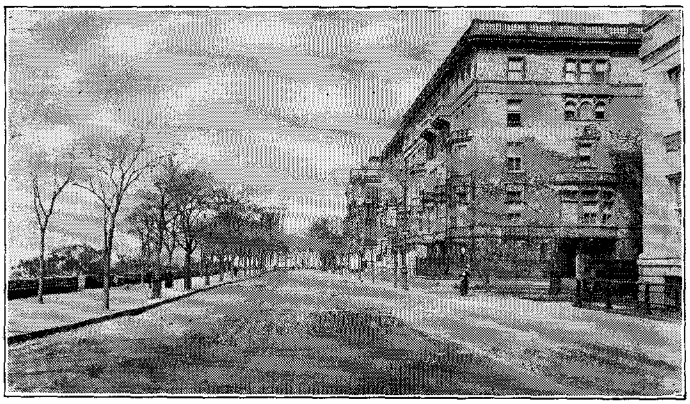
And oatmeal, *with all its* wealth of nutriment, is among the cheapest, most delicious foods.

# Quaker Oats

## *The Finest Oats Made Extremely Enticing*

In the finest oats we can buy, we find only ten pounds per bushel good enough for Quaker Oats. We sift the oats 62 times to sort out only the richest, plumpest grains.

When these selected grains are prepared by our process they form the very utmost *in oat food. Children delight in it;* nobody ever grows tired of it.



Scene on Riverside Drive, New York

Quaker Oats—the queen of the oat foods—now commands by far the largest sale in the world, because of its choiceness, its tempting deliciousness. It will pay you well to insist on it.

**Regular size package, 10c.**

Family size package, for smaller cities and country trade, 25c.

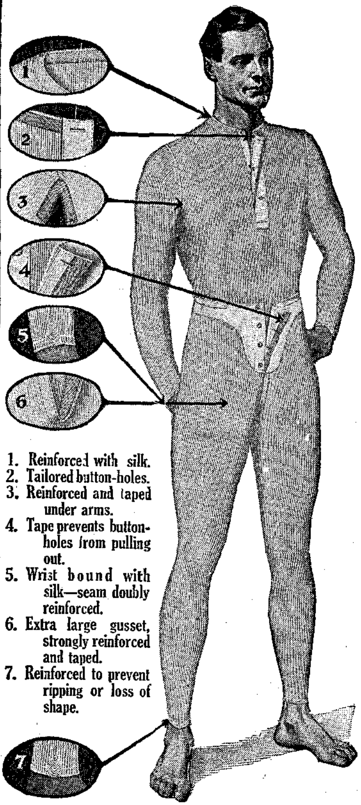
**The prices noted do not apply in the extreme West or South**

**The Quaker Oats Company**

CHICAGO

(72)

*Look for the Quaker trade-mark on every package*



Velvetrib
Oneita Knit
UNDERWEAR

HERE are Seven *Velvetrib* improvements that mean a whole lot to you. You will not find them in ordinary underwear. They are not really needed. For the ordinary knit fabric will wear out before the stitching gives out.

But *Velvetrib* fabric possesses 80 to 100% more tensile strength than any other knit fabric of equal weight. That means double durability.

A *Velvetrib* garment is reinforced wherever strain comes. It is double lock-stitched throughout. It has no weak spots. The making is as strong as the fabric.

*Velvetrib* is grateful to the skin—soft, warm and luxurious. It has the softness of fleece-lined underwear without its fuzziness or rigidity. It fits glove-like and allows perfect freedom of movement.

1. Reinforced with silk.
2. Tailored button-holes.
3. Reinforced and taped under arms.
4. Tape prevents button-holes from pulling out.
5. Wrist bound with silk—seam doubly reinforced.
6. Extra large gusset, strongly reinforced and taped.
7. Reinforced to prevent ripping or loss of shape.

**Velvetrib IS GUARANTEED**

against irritation to the skin, shrinking, ripping, tearing, bagging or money back.

*Velvetrib* is made of especially prepared Egyptian yarn. In medium and heavy weights for men and boys.

**MEN'S** Separate Garments $1
Union Suits $2
**BOYS'** Separate Garments 50c
Union Suits $1

*VELVETRIB Union Suits are Perfection in Fit and Comfort*

If your dealer doesn't sell *Velvetrib*, send us his name. We'll mail you booklet, sample of fabric, and see that you are supplied.

**ONEITA KNITTING MILLS**
*Makers of famous Oneita Union Suits and other Oneita-Knit Underwear.*
MILL 7 UTICA, N. Y.

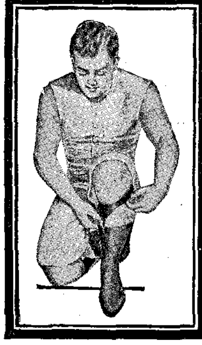
SIX PER CENT SECURED CERTIFICATES

The investor seeking a safe investment for his funds, and at the same time a satisfactory return for the use of his money, is invited to write for particulars concerning the Certificates issued by this company. These Certificates are secured by First Mortgages on improved real estate, and are also guaranteed by this institution. They yield 6% per annum, payable monthly, quarterly or semi-annually, as desired.

Write for booklet "F."

**Capital and Surplus $400,000.00**

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
F. E. McGURRIN, *PRES.* EST. 1886



PARIS GARTERS
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
NO METAL can touch you

YEAR ROUND COMFORT
25¢ 50¢ $1.00
Dealers or direct upon receipt of price

A. STEIN & Co. Makers
Congress St. and Center Ave.
Chicago.

(*Continued from* 602)

from 250 to 300 miles and should be competed for by teams of cars from clubs recognized by, or affiliated with, the American Automobile Association or with the Automobile Club of France. It was to be run on American soil, but a later amendment provided that the contest might take place, if so desired, in the country whose club then held the trophy. In 1908 custody of the trophy was turned over to the Motor Cups Holding Company, which since then has promoted the races.

In the first contest, which was held in October, 1904, in Nassau County, Long Island, there were 16 contestants, representing the United States, France, Germany, and Italy. The race was won by George Heath, an American who drove as a member of the French team, his car being a 90-horse-power Panhard. Heath covered 284 miles at an average speed of 52 miles an hour. America at the finish came in third best with Herbert Leiter in a Pope-Toledo car. At the second contest for the cup, Hamery, a French driver in a Darracq, won the race at an average speed of 61½ miles an hour. Heath drove in this race also, but was second. In the contest of 1906, France was again successful. This race was particularly spectacular. A notable incident of it has been described as follows:

"The exciting finish, with its battle between Lancia, in the Fiat, and Wagner, in a Darracq, will never be forgotten by the thousands who witnessed it. These two drivers, together with Duray and Jenatzy, had been going with but a few seconds' difference in their elapsed times for some laps when, in the tenth and last, Wagner took the lead, only to meet with tire troubles a couple of minutes later. There was a frenzy of excitement; the crowds tore down the wire fences and swarmed over the course, and it seemed as if they could not avoid being mowed down by the fast machines. Down the stretch came Lancia, snorting across the tape, the first to finish the distance. Wagner, however, was going again, and as he had started several minutes behind Lancia, still had a chance to win in elapsed time. Every one wondered if he would cross the tape before it was too late. He did—in a whirlwind finish, too! Wagner's speed was about 63 miles an hour for the 297 miles."

In 1907 no race for the cup took place. In 1908 drivers competed not as teams but as individuals. An American car won the cup, George Robertson being the driver, and the car a 90-horse-power Locomobile, its average speed being 64.3 miles. Last year the race took the form of a sweepstakes, Harry F. Grant in a field of 15 starters winning in a 6-cylinder Alco. The average speed was 62.8 miles.

---

**Presence of Mind.**—Two Americans were disputing as to which had experienced the greatest cold in winter. Said one: "In the part of Iceland where I was last summer, the ground is frozen so hard all the year round that when they want to bury a man they just sharpen his feet and drive him in with a pile hammer." The other replied: "Yes, I know that place. Didn't stay there long—found it not bracing enough for me. Went on to a small town farther north. The hotel where I was staying caught fire. My room was on the top story. No fire escape or ladders in that primitive settlement. Staircase burned away. Luckily kept my presence of mind. Emptied my bath out of the window, and slid down the icicle."—*Truth.*

**Faultless**

Reg'd. Since 1881

# Day Shirts

## NIGHT SHIRTS and PAJAMAS

## Morning, Noon and Night

We make a garment for every time of day—day shirts, pajamas and night shirts.

"Faultless" garments have an unequalled reputation founded on merit.

We put into every "Faultless" garment the skill, experience and ability of a generation.

"Faultless" garments are made of fabrics carefully tested for lasting qualities and fast color. They are designed to fit and feel just right—and they are made in sanitary, well-ventilated, cleanly shops.

## More Than 6300 Dealers Sell "Faultless" Garments

Every dealer in men's wear knows "Faultless" garments. There are many attractive designs for your selection. In buying, be sure to look for the "Faultless" label.

**Our "Day Shirt Book" and the "Bed-Time Book" are Yours for the Asking**

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for our "Day Shirt Book" and the "Bed-Time Book" and make your selection from their attractive illustrations. You should have these books, for they are the last word on styles in nightwear and Day Shirts.

**E. Rosenfeld & Co., Dept. G, Baltimore, Md.**

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES

### THE HEROISM OF GEORGE CHAVEZ

THE Alps are terrible in their revenges on those who dare their glittering peaks too audaciously, and it fits only too well with their tragic records that the first aviator to wing his way over an Alpine pass should pay for it with his life. It was on September 23 that George Chavez flew the Simplon from Brieg to a point near Milan, and on the 27th he died. Some dark valley of the mountains had sent forth a gust of wind that overturned his monoplane and brought him crashing to the ground, fatally hurt beneath his engine. His last words, uttered in delirium, were, "Still more snow, more glaciers, another towering peak ahead. Good God, it's frightful. When will it end?"

An editorial in the New York *Sun* on George Chavez, written shortly before his death, reads:

> As George Chavez was born in Paris, the French can justly claim him as a countryman. The intrepid youth's flight across the Alps in an aeroplane suggests, when he is called a Peruvian, the condor, that Andean bird with a wing sweep of twelve feet, which Humboldt saw sailing above the gleaming white cone of Chimborazo at a height of more than 23,000 feet. To the friars and tourists upon Simplon Kulm, who saw the airship resolve itself out of the blue and spread its planes with diminishing distance, it must have looked like a great bird of the mountains. As the place of birth determines nationality in most cases, Chavez should be regarded as a Frenchman, and France, which is gloriously associated with a memorable passage of the Alps more than a hundred years ago, will not be likely to yield to Peru the honor of possessing the first aeronaut who braved the perils of the Alpine summits and gulfs and actually flew in a heavier-than-air machine over the great range from Switzerland into Italian territory.
>
> In our judgment the feat so far transcended in heroic courage anything previously done by the man who flies that it must be regarded with something like awe. The passage of the English Channel was a simple and easy performance by comparison, and the risks of that sea-flight are scarcely worth calculating now. On the Channel shore the rate and direction of the wind, if there is any, may assure a quick and safe crossing if the aeroplane is taut and trim and the operator efficient. No chart of the air is needed, and a fall into the sea will probably not be tragic. But George Chavez could have no conception of the dangers of gusts and cross currents he might first encounter in working his frail craft spirally to the heights of the Simplon Pass; and having reached the necessary altitude he must sweep swiftly over a waste of crags and abysses where death would inevitably claim him if the motor failed and his aeroplane fell like a wounded bird, wing over wing. Little is known about the upper-air strata, and it may never be possible to indicate them on a chart. Certainly a youngster of twenty-three who received his pilot's license six months ago could have had but a mere notion of the air-movements at high altitudes. He was committing himself to a capricious element when he

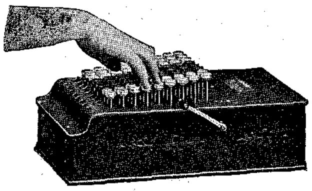
**Jack afloat or ashore is neatly shaved; it's part of the U. S. Navy regulations.**

**Thousands of Gillettes are used in the Navy. On a modern battleship the men shave wherever they happen to be. You will see one man using the Gillette while another holds the glass for him.**

**It is shaving reduced to its simplest form—and best. The sailor-man can shave in two minutes and in the roughest weather, with the ship rolling at all angles and with seas washing over the decks.**

**GILLETTE SALES COMPANY, 28 W. Second Street, Boston**
New York, Times Building Chicago, Stock Exchange Building Gillette Safety Razor, Ltd., London
Eastern Office, Shanghai, China Canadian Office, 63 St. Alexander Street, Montreal

**Why is the Comptometer so extensively used by discriminating** Book-keepers, Bill-clerks and Accountants?



Because it is easy to operate—a simple key-touch does it all; no seven-pound lever-pull after touching the keys for each item.

Because of its remarkable range of service; adds, multiplies, divides, subtracts. Its speed is unlimited.

Because it is the only adding machine *fast enough for economical service* in figuring chain discounts, extending and checking bills, pay-rolls, costs; in computing percentage—a fact we are ready to demonstrate any time, by competitive test.

Because it is light, compact, durable; it is a great time-saver on any class of figuring.

We have received repeat orders from thousands of customers who once doubted its efficiency.

Ask them about the way it reduced their expenses.

Why not let us send you a booklet about it? Or the machine itself on free trial, prepaid, U.S. or Canada

**Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co., 1731 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.**

The Gillette is a god-send to a sailor. It is as popular with the officers as with the men.

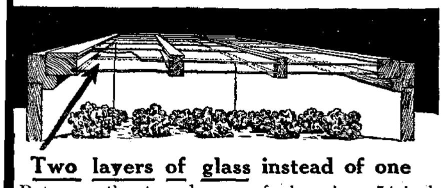
Wherever you find neatness, dispatch, discipline—men with work to do, business to attend to—you will find the Gillette Safety Razor.

Standard Set, with twelve double-edge blades, $5.00. Blades 50c. and $1.00 per packet.

Write and we'll send you a pamphlet—Dept. A.

King C Gillette

GILLETTE SALES COMPANY, 28 W. Second Street Boston
Factories; Boston, Montreal, Leicester, Berlin, Paris



**Two layers of glass instead of one**

Between the two layers of glass is a 5/8 inch ansparent blanket of dry, still air—that takes the lace of mats or boards—that permits the plants to et all the light all the time.

**Have fresh vegetables and flowers when they are luxuries**

Last season amateurs were phenomenally successful ith tresh lettuce, radishes and violets all winter; cabbage, uliflower, beets, tomato, pepper and sweet potato plants ady to set out as soon as it was warm outside.

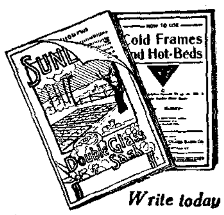
**Greater Pleasure and Profit in Winter Gardening**

**With Sunlight Double Glass Sash you eliminate all the drudgery of getting out in the wet, cold or snow to cover or uncover beds**

**Get these two books**

One is our valuable *free* catalog. The other is by Prof. Massey, an authority on hot-bed and cold-frame gardening. In it he tells in an interesting and instructive manner how to make and care for the beds, what and when to plant.

Tear out this ad. Send it with 4 cents in stamps, and we will send you the two books. Do it now.



*Write today*

SUNLIGHT DOUBLE GLASS SASH CO., 950 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

rose upward from Brieg and headed toward the pass. A rush of wind from a gorge and he might have been whirled about like a leaf and dashed to the earth. Nor could he know whether he would be able to stand the tremendous strain of balancing his planes and directing the fabric in a cold as well as an erratic atmosphere, with death apparently waiting for him below. To succeed in such a desperate venture a man must have no nerves, and be devoid, we should say, of imagination. He must be a machine like the contraption in which he is seated. It is the young men who hold their lives cheap that do these amazing things, and they must attempt them for glory, as well as for money, or they would never be done.

Fate was kind to daring George Chavez, if a little rough in tumbling him to the earth in the moment of triumph. It was stupendous, this passage of the Alps by man as the condor or the albatross flies, but in a machine a score of times heavier than the body of any bird and carrying a human biped a great deal heavier himself than any bird. Hannibal, Napoleon, Chavez! The association of the aviator with the soldiers is not presumptuous. Chavez had also won enduring fame. The plan of raising a monument to commemorate his wonderful achievement at Domo d'Ossola, where he fell triumphant, should not be allowed to fail.

---

## AN AMERICAN SULTAN

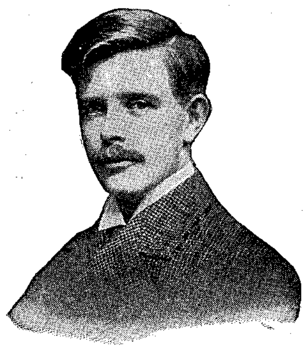
"I WOULD like to live in that house," said the Sultan of Sulu, when he saw the White House in Washington, and, altho other arrangements may keep him from having his wish, his words show he has something in common with the rest of us. His power is gone, but the reporters assure us he still has golden crowns that he shows to every visitor. The crowns are on his teeth, and if that is treason, make the most of it. Perhaps George Ade's play about the Sulu despot was not such a satire, after all, if the remarkable dispatch appearing in the Philadelphia *Ledger* may be considered a criterion:

> Jamalul Kiram II., Sultan of Sulu, and his suite bade New York a regretful farewell this afternoon. The Sultan and his advisers left for Washington, there to spend several days.
>
> Before leaving the Sultan said:
>
> "I have not seen half of what I want to see in New York, but I must go, for I am to see the 'Great Governor' when I get to Washington, and he will want, maybe, to talk a long time to me about his old friends in Jolo, whom he has not seen for so long. I don't know but I may come back for a day or two before I go West on my way home." . . . . .
>
> The Sultan talked of his trip and his impressions of New York:
>
> "Paris was very magnificent, and I was greatly pleased there," he said. "And then I went to London, and that great city pleased me more than Paris; and now I come to New York, and this great city impresses me more than both of the others put together."
>
> "What appeared to be the greatest of the things you have seen in New York?" the Sultan was asked.
>
> "That would be hard to answer," he replied; "for all that I have gazed upon looked great and fine to me. On my way

**If after a hard day's work you can not do a bit more,—**

**If you are afraid to eat what you like at dinner,—**

If your sleep does not rest you—Then, there is a lack of vigor in your lungs, heart, stomach, intestines and other vital organs.



They are not doing a fair day's work. And yet these organs are *muscles*, and can be strengthened and built up like your other muscles by proper exercise. The Thompson Course makes just the demand upon the vital muscles that develops strength and encourages the natural performance of their duties.

I do not ask you to diet, to exercise with apparatus, to adopt a monotonous routine, or to give up a single pleasure of life.

My course is simply a few minutes each day devoted to easy, pleasant, exhilarating movements that bring rest and refreshment even after a hard day's work.

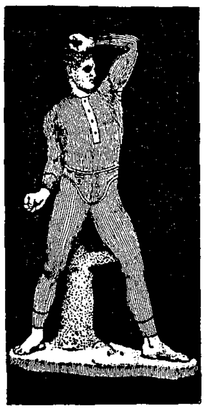
It revivifies because it reaches the vital muscles. That is rational exercise.

Send for my book, "Human Energy." It states the principles underlying rational exercise. It shows why I can benefit any one—you and every inch of you.

I can create new joys of living, and recreate past pleasures.

Don't wait until tomorrow. Write now.

**J. EDMUND THOMPSON**
**Suite 7, 311 Main Street Worcester, Mass.**



**HARDERFOLD HYGIENIC UNDERWEAR**

**Inter-Air-Space System**

Is two-fold throughout, affording protection against the vicissitudes of our variable climates to

**Invalids Athletes**
**Professional Men**
**Merchants Accountants**

And all occupations in life, indoor and out.

**Over eleven hundred physicians** have united in testifying to the sanitary excellence of the **HARDERFOLD** system of underclothing.

**HARDERFOLD FABRIC CO.**
**166 River Street**
**Troy, N. Y.**
*Send for Catalogue*

up the bay yesterday, when I stood with Colonel Scott and looked out upon New York, I could hardly believe what my eyes told me I saw. Never in all my life have I seen such huge houses, and there are so many of them. We've nothing like that in Jolo. Some of those big buildings looked to me as high as Siassi is long, and Siassi is an island, let me tell you.

"And then," continued the Sultan, "I like much this great road you call Broadway. Really, I think there were more people in that street than I have people back there in the islands. And don't they wear fine clothes! I have seen fine things in Singapore and some few in Jolo, but never did I believe I should live to see women so gorgeously drest as some of those that stopt and looked at me when I walked down Broadway yesterday afternoon. . . . . . .

"As for that show I witnessed at the Hippodrome last night, I believe that will linger in my memory so long as I live. Oh, such loveliness as I saw on that platform."

"A show like that would make a hit in Jolo, I suppose?" the Sultan was asked.

"It would make even a Houramontadas enjoy life," responded the Sultan. A Houramontadas is a religious fanatic who takes an oath to kill a large number of unoffending citizens and then proceeds to do it. The Americans, when they went to Sulu, ordered all of the Houramontadas abolished and there are only a few left now.

It was recalled that in the intermission at the Hippodrome Saturday night Capt. Oscar J. Charles, 17th United States Infantry, the adjutant of the Military Academy, entered the Sultan's box. Capt. Charles was for several years Mayor of Jolo, and as such was called upon to lay down the law to the Moros in that city. Captain Charles entered the box very quietly, and Hadji Mohamad, looking around, saw him first.

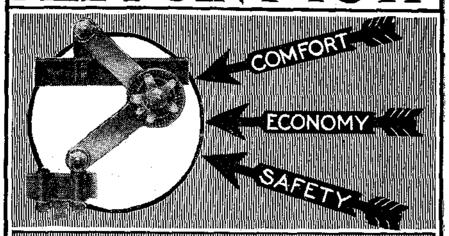
"The Presidente, the Presidente," Hadji Mohamad cried, and the Sultan, Hadji Raja Muda, the heir apparent; Hadji Tahib, and the others of the Sultan's suite jumped to their feet, stood at attention, raising their hands to their heads in a military salute. The Moros then began to tell Captain Charles everything that had happened in Jolo since he left there four years ago. Their surprize at seeing him was so great that they forgot all about the performance for the time. Old Hadji Tahib almost squeezed the breath out of Captain Charles, he was so glad to see him.

"You are just as good-looking and just as young as you were when you were our Presidente," Haydi Tahib exclaimed, and old Hadji Mohamad and the Sultan nodded approval of the compliment.

The Sultan was up bright and early to-day, and when he had breakfasted Colonel Scott told him about the sights he was yet to see in America. Colonel Scott told him about the great Capitol building in Washington, the White House, the fast railroad trains, the soldier barracks at Fort Myer, Va., and at the Presidio at San Francisco, and the great men he was to be introduced to in Washington.

"You must look upon these great things and realize that they typify the greatness and power of the United States," Colonel Scott told the Sultan, "and when you go back you must tell all the Moros how strong and powerful America is. You must tell them that they must respect law and order and that they must be honest in all their dealings, and that if they have an honest griev-

**ALL POINT TO IT**



THE
**TRUFFAULT-HARTFORD**
**SHOCK ABSORBER**

is not a motor **accessory,** but a motor **necessity,** for it contributes immensely to comfort, economy and safety.

**Comfort** is impossible in the car that jolts, jars and vibrates. The Truffault-Hartford absorbs jolt, jar and vibration with the avidity that a sponge absorbs water. It imparts to the car a smooth, wavy motion by preventing excessive contraction or recoil of the springs.

**Economy.**—To excessive vibration may be ascribed ninety per cent. of upkeep cost—fuel and oil excepted. Vibration is reduced to a minimum by the Truffault-Hartford. Car, engine and parts suffer little on this score and the wear and tear to them is correspondingly less. Tires, saved from bouncing and skidding, increase in mileage. Economy is assured.

**Safety.**—A broken spring often invites disaster. Broken springs are impossible on a Truffault-Hartford-equipped car, because the Truffault-Hartford insures normal spring action at all times. Perfect traction, too, is necessary for perfect control. The Truffault-Hartford, by keeping the wheels on the ground all the time, contributes to perfect traction.

**Your car** made more comfortable, safer, more economical by a set of Truffault-Hartford Shock Absorbers.

**We can fit any car and make any car fit for any road**

Particulars yours for the asking.

TRUFFAULT HARTFORD
SHOCK ABSORBER
MAKES ALL ROADS SMOOTH ROADS

THE SIGN OF THE TRUFFAULT-HARTFORD AGENCY

**HARTFORD SUSPENSION CO.**
**E. V. HARTFORD, Pres.**
**137 Bay St., Jersey City, N. J.**

**Branches:**
**New York: 212-214 W. 88th St.**
**Philadelphia: 250 N. Broad St.**
**Boston: 319 Columbus Ave.**
**Chicago: 1458 Michigan Ave.**
**Newark, N. J.: 289 Halsey St.**

**The ARDREY VEHICLE WASHER**

**Washes Carriage or Auto Perfectly**

**Price, $3.00**

Easily attached to hose, won't scratch varnish. No splashing of water. Dry hands. Dry clothes. For a limited time $2.00. Express prepaid. Booklet free.

**139 East Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.**

**Bronze Memorial Tablets**

**Designs and Estimates Furnished**
**Jno. Williams, Inc. Bronze Foundry**
**538 West 27th Street New York**
Write for our illustrated booklet, Free.

**Jericho**

The Perfect Motor Car Signal "Warns without offense." Specify it for your 1911 car. Prices $7, $8, $9, $10. Of dealers everywhere.

***Send to us for Folder No. 42***

**THE RANDALL-FAICHNEY CO., Boston, U. S. A.**

ance that the Government of the United States will see to it that they are treated justly. Tell them I want them always to remember this and that if they do they will be happy and prosperous."

"But, Colonel," answered the Sultan, "other Governors do not understand us as you did. They take what the interpreters say, but you used to go deeper than that and find out straight from us all about the trouble."

### LASSOING A RHINOCEROS

WHEN the wild beasts of Africa come to the point where they are lassoed from horseback, and tied up to be photographed for the moving-picture shows, some may think that commercialism has scored another victory over romance. Not long ago we quoted the story of the lassoing of a lion by "Buffalo Jones" and his party. Now we have an account, in *Everybody's*, by Guy H. Scull, of how he roped a rhinoceros. After many days of fruitless search, word came to the party that the Colonel had found one of these huge beasts resting in a nearby valley, and would watch him from a place of concealment till the rest came up. Silently the hunters approached the spot:

> On account of the growth of low bushes, we could not see the rhino, but we watched Kearton tiptoeing farther and farther ahead toward the spot where the Colonel had said the beast was lying down. The time was approximately a little after noon. The wind that was blowing was light, and came to us hot over the sunny reaches of veldt. The sky was cloudless.
>
> Then the three ropers commenced maneuvering forward, swinging out a little to the

A FOOD DRINK

**Which Brings Daily Enjoyment.**

A lady doctor writes:

"Though busy hourly with my own affairs, I will not deny myself the pleasure of taking a few minutes to tell of my enjoyment daily obtained from my morning cup of Postum. It is a food beverage, not a poison like coffee.

"I began to use Postum eight years ago, not because I wanted to, but because coffee, which I dearly loved, made my nights long weary periods to be dreaded and unfitting me for business during the day.

"On the advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as directed on the package. As I had always used 'cream and no sugar,' I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, was clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color in it as my Kentucky friend always wanted her coffee to look—'like a new saddle.'

"Then I tasted it critically, for I had tried many substitutes for coffee. I was pleased, yes, satisfied, with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years.

"I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like it in place of coffee, and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep sound and am not nervous." "There's a reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

**Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.**

You Always Pay *More* Than a Car's Actual Value

EVERY buyer pays the maker the cost of materials and workmanship in the car, and the maker's profit.

All legitimate charges.

Especially profit which is the maker's wages for his skill in producing from raw materials a finished article of merit.

* * *

¶ But the buyer pays for more things than these.

Increased payment that profits *neither* maker nor buyer.

We refer to "overhead."

* * *

¶ Overhead, a business term, means "non-productive" expense.

Includes the maker's bonded debt, mortgages, rents, racing expenses, losses, waste, and the cost of administration.

* * *

¶ Most overhead never adds an iota of merit to the car; never increases the car buyer's enjoyment.

But the buyer pays for it just the same, whether he knows it or not, and whether he likes it or not.

* * *

¶ Since overhead does not make the car better, but only adds to the buyer's expense, thereby forcing upon him a burden for which he receives no value, the maker's duty should be to keep overhead expense down to absolute minimum.

* * *

¶ That is exactly the Winton Company's policy.

We carry no bonded debt, and no mortgages.

Own our plant and equipment scot free from debt.

Have no water in our stock.

Take the cash discount on our accounts payable.

Waste no money in racing or other unnecessary "stunts."

And manage our entire business with minimum red tape, minimum waste, and absolutely no extravagance.

* * *

¶ That is the sole reason why we can sell you a car of highest grade at a price so extremely low.

In other words, because we believe you should not be required to pay for anything *you do not get*, we keep quality *up* and overhead *down*.

* * *

¶ The car itself, the Winton Six for 1911, proves these facts.

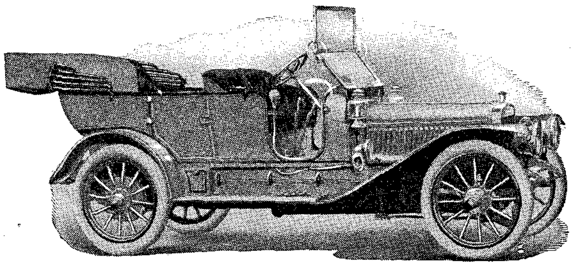
Look it over. Observe what it is and what it can do.

Then compare it, point for point, with other high-grade cars; and satisfy yourself that you save yourself from $1000 to $3000 by purchasing a Winton Six—a car of convincing merit, whose overhead is down to rockbottom.

* * *

¶ We have three books that every car buyer ought to read. These are our 1911 catalog, The Difference Between Price and Value, which tells more facts about overhead, and Twelve Rules to Help Buyers, a guide to safety in buying a car of whatever make, size or price.

Clip the coupon and mail it today.



WINTON SIX

Smooth as velvet six-cylinder, 48 H. P. motor. Only motor that CRANKS ITSELF. Ball-bearing multiple-disc clutch and four-speed selective transmission. Stromberg carburetor. Bosch magneto. Exide battery. 124 inch wheel base. Frame narrowed in front to permit short turns. Spacious five-passenger body. Holds the world's lowest upkeep record—77 cents per 1000 miles. Price $3000.

**The Winton Motor Car. Co.**
Licensed Under Selden Patent
**Cleveland, U. S. A.**

**BRANCH HOUSES**

| | |
|---|---|
| NEW YORK | Broadway at 70th St. |
| CHICAGO | Michigan Avenue at 13th St. |
| BOSTON | Berkeley at Stanhope St. |
| PHILADELPHIA | 246-248 No. Broad St. |
| BALTIMORE | 209 North Liberty St. |
| CLEVELAND | Huron Road at Euclid Ave. |
| PITTSBURGH | Baum at Beatty St. |
| DETROIT | 738-740 Woodward Ave. |
| MINNEAPOLIS | 16-22 Eighth St. N. |
| SAN FRANCISCO | 300 Van Ness Ave. |
| SEATTLE | 1000 Pike St. |

THE WINTON MOTOR CAR. CO.
643 Berea Road, Cleveland, Ohio.
Please send Winton Six literature to
..............................
..............................
..............................

Use the Improved Never Fail Stropper

IMPROVED
NEVERFAIL

Whether you use a safety or old style razor you'll have keener edged blades and smoother, easier shaves with the Self-Adjusting IMPROVED NEVER FAIL STROPPER

For 15 Days FREE

*Simply Mail the Coupon*

Enjoy shaves of this kind for 15 days at our expense. Send no money. Just mail the coupon. If the stropper proves itself worth $3.00 to you, send the money. If not simply return the stropper.

**Ends All Razor Expense Forever**

The Improved Never Fail sharpens both safety and old style blades.

This stropper is *guaranteed for life. Ends honing expense and purchase of safety blades.* Saves its cost many times over. Easy to operate. Try it at our risk. Mail coupon today.

**THE NEVER FAIL COMPANY**
**615 Colton Building Toledo, Ohio**

**THE NEVER FAIL CO.**
**615 Colton Bldg., Toledo, Ohio**

Gentlemen:—Please send prepaid, one improved Never Fail Stropper for me to try. At the end of 15 days I agree to send you $3 or return stropper.

Name____________________
Address ____________________

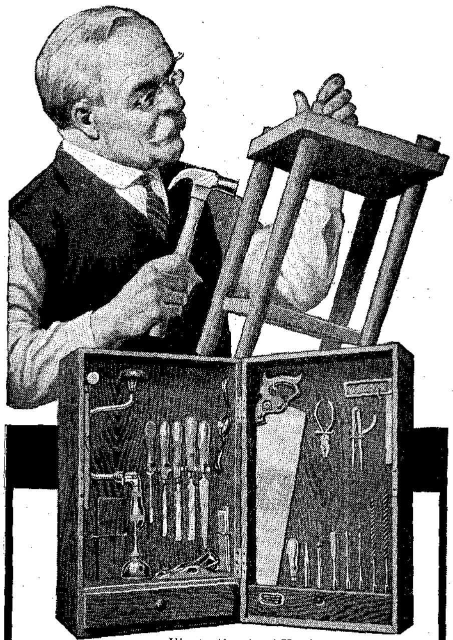


Illustration is of No. 52.

## HANDY OUTFITS FOR HOME USE

THERE is no better, more useful and practical, nor more acceptable present for man or boy, for Birthday, Christmas or any other time, than one of these reliable, handsome

## Tool Cabinets

The tools are the highest grade standard mechanics' tools—real tools, not toys—the same kind that we have been supplying to carpenters for 62 years. Arranged in convenient sets for home use. The quality is the same in all; the higher priced cabinets are larger and contain more tools. No. 100 is, when open, a complete bench with vise ready for use.

*This* Birthday and *this* Christmas give him one of our Tool Outfits and a Manual Training Bench.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **No. 47** | **21** | **Tools** | **$ 7.50** |
| **52** | **24** | " | **10.00** |
| **53** | **36** | " | **15.00** |
| **54** | **40** | " | **20.00** |
| **55** | **52** | " | **30.00** |
| **100** | **95** | " | **85.00** |

We are pioneers in the sale of high grade tool outfits for home use; every set bears our regular guarantee of quality.

**Order direct (we have no agents) or send for Catalogue No. 2835.**

**Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.**
**HARDWARE, TOOLS AND SUPPLIES**
**New York (Since 1848) 4th Ave. & 13th St.**

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

I make three thousand styles of electric lighting glass in all shapes and colors. Each is made to produce a certain lighting effect.

My "Pearl Glass" lamp chimneys are clear—transparent. They let the light shine. They are tough—heat won't break them. Only misuse or an accident makes you buy another.

Each Macbeth chimney bears my name, and I make a size for every burner. My Index tells you what one to get. Free.

MACBETH

Macbeth-Evans Glass Co. Pittsburgh

right. Kearton stopt. He set up his camera and sighted it, and took out his handkerchief and carefully wiped the lens.

When Kearton waved his hand, the Colonel's yell shattered the stillness and the great beast heaved up out of the grass and tossed his head and sniffed the air and snorted. The horsemen rode full tilt at him, and with surprizing quickness the rhino wheeled and broke away south down the valley.

For a good three miles the rhino ran straight and fast. Finally, he came into more open country, which was dotted here and there with small thorn-trees. Here, also, in one place there was a fair-sized pool of water, left over from the rains of the night before. The rhino selected this pool as a good position from which to act on the defensive. He splashed into the water, stopt, and faced the horsemen.

Then followed a few minutes' respite for all concerned. The horses were panting heavily after the sharp run, and the rhino's position in the pool rendered it difficult to approach him for a chance to throw a rope. Evidently considering himself safe for the moment, the beast rolled once or twice in the water, and then stood on guard as before, but with his black sides dripping.

"We've got to get him out of that," said the Colonel. "A horse wouldn't stand a show there. Now, when I get him to charge me, you boys stand by."

Before the Colonel finished speaking, he was already edging toward the pool. For fifteen yards the rhino watched him coming. Then with a great snort he charged out of the water, sending the white spray flying in every direction, and the Colonel had to ride hard to keep ahead of the tossing horn. But Means was after the rhino like a flash, and with a quick throw caught him round the neck. The big bay fell back on his haunches and the rope snapt like twine.

"We'll miss that heavy rope to-day," Means said.

"We'll tie him up with what we've got," the Colonel replied. "Only we've got to tire him out some first. What we'll do is to make him charge us one after the other, so he'll run three times to the horses' running once."

It was a full half-hour before the next attempt was made to throw a rope. Time after time the rhino came plunging out of the water to charge the nearest horseman. Our Western horses proved to be only just a trifle faster than the rhino, so that each time the beast nearly caught them. Besides, here and there, the ground was bad, with ant-bear holes, which had to be avoided, for a fall would mean disaster. But little by little it became apparent that the rhino's continual charging was beginning to produce an effect.

In the mean while, the rest of the chase was coming up. In the distance we could see them hurrying down the valley—horsemen and porters considerably scattered, as if each one followed a route of his own choosing. Kearton led on his big chestnut. He was carrying the heavy camera under his arm, the tripod over his shoulder. The reins were hanging loose over his saddle horn, his heels were thumping the horse's sides, and the perspiration was streaming down his face.

"We lost you," he panted. "How's it going? What a picture!"

Mac, the Mohammedan, and Aro, the Massai warrior, took the apparatus from him, and he dismounted and went to work.

Far View and Near View in each lens
No Seams
No Cement
FAR VIEW
IN EACH LENS
WITHOUT SEAM OR CEMENT
NEAR VIEW
FAR VIEW
IN EACH LENS
WITHOUT SEAM OR CEMENT
NEAR VIEW

**KRYPTOK LENSES**

**The Only Perfect Two-Vision Lenses**

Kryptok Lenses embody two pieces of glass, of different refraction, *coalesced with intense heat into one*, and ground into a lens having *two* distinct focal points.

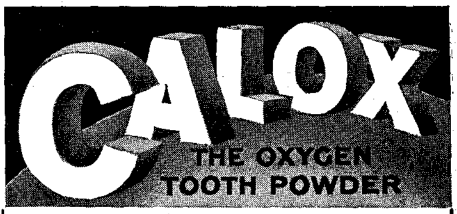
There is no cement—no clouding of vision—no edges to catch dust or to become cracked and jagged in cleaning. Kryptok Lenses last indefinitely, barring accidental breakage. A pasted lens may separate at any time and become useless

**Read** through the lower part of KRYPTOKS (*near view*)
**Look** through the upper part of KRYPTOKS (*far view*).

Kryptok Lenses are absolutely smooth on BOTH sides

***Try the Candle Test.*** If the reading wafer of your glasses separates from the lens when subjected to gentle heat, your glasses are not Kryptoks. Your opticians will fit you with genuine Kryptoks. **Descriptive booklet free.**

**The KRYPTOK COMPANY, 106 E. 23d St., New York**



**It's the Oxygen**

in Calox (Peroxide of Hydrogen) that renders it so efficient as a cleanser of the mouth and whitener of the teeth. Dentists advise its use. Physicians prescribe it.

**All Druggists, 25 cents**

*Sample and booklet free on request.*

**McKESSON & ROBBINS, NEW YORK**

KETCHAM & McDOUGALL
PATENTED
NEW YORK
Our name on the back is a guarantee of quality.

The handy and safe way to keep the glasses you use to read with is by using a

**Ketcham & McDougall**
**Automatic**
**Eye-Glass Holder**

It is the one Holder that keeps your glasses entirely out of the way and safe from dropping, breaking and mislaying. Works automatically. Don't accept any other kind. Our name on back guarantees it. Sold by Jewelers and opticians or by mail, 50c, up.

*Catalogue of 52 Styles Free*

**Ketcham & McDougall, 17E Maiden Lane, New York**
(In business nearly 80 years)

At the second attempt to rope the beast, Loveless caught him by one hind leg, and the rhino decided to shift his base of operations to an ant-hill in the neighboring clearing. His mode of progression was to walk on three legs, and to drag the black horse after him with the other. He reached the ant-hill and demolished it, and paused for a breathing-spell.

The chase followed after, and Kearton went into action on the north and Gobbet on the south, near a small thorn-tree, with a negro porter beside him. The rhino caught sight of Gobbet's camera and charged. The porter went up the tree like a flash. Gobbet was bent over, looking through his view-finder, which, of course, gave him no idea of how fast the beast was bearing down on him, nor how close he had already come.

"Look out!" yelled the Colonel.

Gobbet glanced up over the top of the camera and made a jump for the tree. But the porter was already in the branches, and the tree was so small there was not room for two, and Gobbet had to run for it. The next second, with a powerful upward stroke of his horn, the rhino sent the apparatus flying. Then Means succeeded in attracting his attention, and he charged the horseman instead. Gobbet picked up the débris, found that the tripod-head was split clean in two, as with an ax, found the camera itself undamaged, found there was enough head left to support the camera, quickly mounted his machine again, and was just in time to catch the end of the rhino's chase after Means.

And all the while Kearton had his camera trained upon the scene in which his assistant was playing the conspicuous part.

"I hope I got that good," he said; "it'll make fine action—fine."

From one position to another, from ant-hill to thorn-tree and back to ant-hill once more, the fight went on through the long, hot afternoon. Ropes were thrown and caught and broken, mended and thrown again. The horses were pulled, all standing, one way and another. Rolls of films were exposed and replaced by fresh ones. The rhino sulked and stormed, and charged in turn.

At the end of the fourth hour Loveless had one short length of light line left. The rest of the ropes were dangling, broken, from the rhino's legs and neck as he stood at bay over the ruins of the ant-hill.

The sun was rapidly canting toward the west. The continual work in the intense heat, without food or water, was beginning to tell on both horses and men. The rhino was weakening faster. But only one hour of daylight remained, and if the beast could hold out till dark, we should lose him.

There was the dead stump of a tree, with the roots protruding, lying in the grass near by. The Colonel told Means to fasten the stump to the last piece of line, and Loveless rode toward Kearton's machine, past the rhino, dragging the stump behind him. As the Colonel had foreseen, the beast charged at the stump, and the loose ropes hanging from him became entangled in the roots.

So on they went at a run, first Loveless, then the stump, bounding over the ground, then the charging rhino, headed straight for Kearton's camera. The Masai warrior stood by the tripod with his long spear poised high, and Kearton turned the handle and shouted at Loveless:

"How many times have I got to tell you

"Now That's the Way To Build a Controller."

**Thos. A. Edison.**

This was the exclamation of the veteran wizard of electrical science after carefully examining the Waverley Patented No-Arc Controller.

Mr. Edison himself is an owner and constant user of a Waverley Electric Carriage at his beautiful home Llewellyn Park, N. J. He has two Waverleys, in which he uses his Edison Batteries.

The Control is the soul of your safety in an electric car. It must be instantly responsive and absolutely dependable.

There are four speeds forward and four reverse in the Silent Waverley. The Interlocking Device makes it impossible to start the car on any speed except the low, or to reverse the car with the power on.

No tampering with the handle—while you are out of the car—no carelessness whatever can cause a sudden starting of the car.

The Silent Waverley

SHAFT DRIVE
HAS YEARS OF USE
BEHIND IT

So simple is the Waverley Control that you can learn it with one demonstration. And your little girl can run the car as well as you.

The Waverley Shaft Drive is in its third year of actual service in the hands of owners and fifth year of road test. You take no risk of an untried drive when you run a Silent Waverley, the product of 15 years electric carriage manufacture.

There is a representative of the Silent Waverley near you. Let him tell you about the Waverley Silent Motor, built to stand the greatest overload — the Herringbone gears — with an efficiency of 98$\frac{7}{10}$ per cent, against 65 to 90 per cent in other electrics—the Waverley solid one-piece drop-forged steel front axle made in our own factory. Let him show you the beautiful Waverley bodies with patented drop sill, and unusual window space. Try its easy riding full elliptic springs.

The Silent Waverley is the only electric especially designed for solid or pneumatic tires. Exide, National, Waverley or Edison batteries as desired.

*Send for Our Handsomely Illustrated 1911 Art Catalog. Free on request.*

THE WAVERLEY CO.

146 South East St. Indianapolis, Ind.

150 Little Round Red Rubber Fingers Beat Your Own

SOFTENS toughest beard quicker and better than the hand—works the lather in around and between the hairs, right down where the razor cuts. No *pulling*—no *mussiness*. The velvety, refined Para rubber cannot irritate the tenderest skin. Massages while lathering; prevents blackheads. *Stops ingrowing beard.* Strengthens the skin. Removes face faults; makes daily shave agreeable.

LUXURY Lather Brush

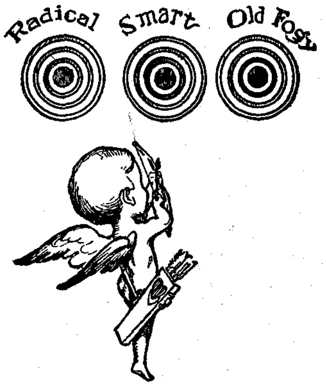
Lathers better than your old brush. Made of choicest French Bristles and PURE Badger Hair, vulcanized in hard rubber—Can't pull out. Handy Horizontal Hang-up Handle.

Book "Well Lathered is Half Shaved" Free

If your dealer hasn't the LUXURY, send us his name and $3 and we will mail one prepaid. If you are willing to part with it after a month's use, return it and get your money back.

LUXURY SALES CO., 384 River St., Troy, N. Y.
304 E. T. Bank Building, Montreal, Canada

One Cent a Shave For a Year Pays for a Luxury Lather Brush



Frankly, we aim at the golden mean!

Cut our clothing for men and boys in styles that are neither ridiculously radical, nor of a by-gone day.

In short, such clothes as a gentleman wears, whether he lives East or West, North or South.

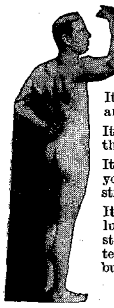
Such clothes as critical New York approves, and buys.

Ready for you in our three Broadway stores and at a few of the leading retailers' in other cities.

Write us for samples, if none of our agencies is near.

Rogers Peet & Company
New York City

258 Broadway at Warren St. 842 Broadway at 13th St. 1302 Broadway at 34th St.



MY FREE BOOK

**"The 'WHYS' of Exercise"** tells how you may develop the two kinds of strength. Before you can be really healthy or strong you must develop functional vigor (strength of the heart, lungs and vital organs) as well as muscular strength.

It tells of "exercisers" which do not "exercise" and it tells "Why" they fail.

It tells "Why" many systems do not accomplish that for which they were intended.

It tells "Why" there is but one system by which you may acquire an exceptional degree of health and strength.

It tells how and "Why" you can secure powerful lungs, a broad, full chest, a strong neck, an arm of steel, and broad, powerful shoulders. In short it tells how you may have a perfect physique and buoyant health.

SEND FOR THE BOOK

If you would learn what to do and what not to do in exercise, also how you may secure my lastest invention, the Improved Automatic Exerciser, free of charge, send for the little book "The Whys of Exercise." Enclose 4c. to cover postage.

PROF. H. W. TITUS
156 E EAST 23rd STREET, NEW YORK

not to come straight into the lens? Bring him on at an angle! . . . I don't want to be unreasonable," he added, when the rhino stopt, "but you ought to have learned better by this time."

Then, by hauling in gently, Loveless succeeded in recovering two of the ropes, and they were pieced together and thrown again, catching the rhino by one hind leg. Both the cowboys put their horses to work pulling forward on the rope, and they lifted that one hind leg ahead. The tired beast shifted his great body after it, and thus, step by step, the horses dragged him up to a tree, where Loveless passed the end of the rope two turns around the bole and made it fast.

The rhino charged once just before the knot was tied, and Loveless had to jump to the branches through the thorns to escape. He charged again, rather feebly this time, trying to get free, but the rope held well, and tript him up. After that, he stood quietly at the end of his tether, watching the camera in a sullen way, while Kearton took his picture with the last few feet of film.

By this time the light was almost gone, the films were finished, horses and men were nearly done, and, besides, it was moving-day and high time we resumed the march.

---

### THE COUNTERFEITER

THE clumsy methods of the counterfeiter of years ago, who worked with a pair of shears and a crude melting and casting outfit, are now out of date, we are assured by a writer in the London *Globe*, who seems to know what he is talking about. "The coiner of to-day," he goes on, without telling how he comes to be so familiar with his subject, "is an alchemist, a skilled worker in metals, something of an electrician, and generally he follows a trade as well." As we are totally unacquainted with this trade, we hasten to give this unknown authority the floor. He says, with an easy manner that speaks volumes for his knowledge:

Convictions for coining are few and far between, but they do not prove that coining is on the decrease, but merely that the difficulties of detection have become more pronounced in proportion to the increased knowledge of the coiner. Years of study and experiment are necessary before the modern coiner is proficient, and often years are spent in watching and the building up of evidence before he is caught.

The coiner is more especially difficult to discover, owing to the many "fences" he employs. Men, women, and sometimes children all have a finger in the pie, and it is the rule for counterfeit coin to pass through half a dozen different hands before it finds its way into the shopkeeper's till. Indeed, very frequently the "utterer" has no idea of the identity of the manufacturer nor of the locality where he resides. Another difficulty is that in a great many instances people are in possession of bad money without knowing it, and if the police arrested every person in possession of counterfeit coin they would have their hands full.

It will be remembered that at the time of the Jubilee five-pound gold pieces were struck to commemorate the event and made up in the form of brooches. This gave the coiners a grand opportunity and they seized it, selling

N F 10' Shoe Laces
Guaranteed 6 months 10 cents per pair

There goes another shoe lace

Always breaks just when you're in a hurry or can't conveniently get another lace.

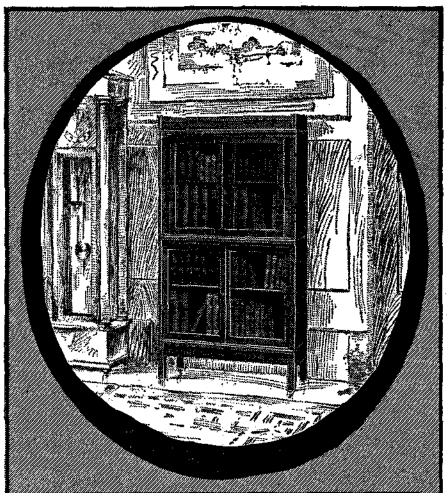
"N F 10" Shoe Laces

are your protection against such happenings. Stand a strain of 200 lbs. to the foot without breaking, have patented hold-fast tips, and every pair is

guaranteed 6 months

**10 cents** per pair—black or tan, in four lengths for men's and women's high shoes. Sold only in individual sealed boxes. At all shoe, dry goods and men's furnishing stores. Write for booklet showing all our laces.

**Nufashond Shoe Lace Co.**
**Dept. E, Reading, Pa.**
Makers of the famous Nufashond Silk Oxford Laces and Corset Laces



A New Idea—
Individual Libraries

One of the many advantages of Globe-Wernicke Bookcases is the creating of *individual* libraries in *any* room, enabling each to have his or her books where they are instantly accessible.

Globe-Wernicke
Elastic Bookcases

are fully described in our new 1911 Catalogue, which contains many practical suggestions for clever decorative effects, and tells in detail the many points of **Globe-Wernicke** superiority.

"The World's Best Books" is a valuable guide in selecting a library, and contains authentic lists prepared by prominent literary authorities.

"Those who love books will find this volume of genuine service, and its selections made on a broad basis of wisdom."—BUFFALO NEWS

A copy will be mailed free with the 1911 Catalogue on request.

The Globe-Wernicke Co. Dept. Cincinnati, U.S.A.

spurious brooches for half the price of the real ones and getting twice the money they were worth. The same thing is done with "lucky sixpences," and as a great many people are perfectly willing to pay the full value and sometimes more for a sixpence with a hole in it the fraud is fairly lucrative.

The Barcelona "sovereign" is an excellent example of the up-to-date coiner's work. The milling would defy the examination of any one save an expert; they ring true, and they contain sixteen shillings' worth of pure gold. The date is 1862; therefore it is advisable to shun sovereigns purporting to have been struck in that year, altho no one who is not a numismatist will notice the difference between the "Barcelona" and a good sovereign.

George IV. half-crowns are another issue much copied by coiners, the half-crowns being made to look old by rubbing them over with a scrubbing-brush covered with lampblack, while they are on the burnishing-board.

A case which shows the ingenuity used in passing counterfeit coin is the following: A tailor who was also a very successful coiner had a little daughter who was some ten years old. She was being taught to play the violin, and twice a week she went to have a music lesson at a house about a mile distant. Once a week she carried, besides her violin-case and violin, a package cunningly secreted in the false bottom of the violin-case which contained some twenty or more pieces of counterfeit coin.

The music-master, a rogue who was in the know, found no difficulty in abstracting the package unnoticed by the child, and in his turn passed it on to a woman fence, who again gave it to a male friend who delivered it safely to the utterer, a woman again, at a street corner, the package being this time concealed in the false bottom of a canary cage. Thus it passed through six hands, and besides the man himself only the music-master knew who manufactured the coin.

The tailor was caught by an unlucky accident. His little girl let the violin-case fall in the street, the bottom of the case was smashed and all the coins, done up in tissue paper, fell into the street. The child, much mystified, opened one of the little packages and the glitter caught a policeman's eye. This mishap led to the instant arrest of the tailor, who confest, hoping for a light sentence, a hope which was not realized. Among the coiner's stock in trade were discovered two works on chemistry, fourteen molds, two batteries, plaster of Paris, two ladles, a melting-pot, crucibles, and a quantity of chemicals.

In manufacturing coin the method of procedure is somewhat as follows: First of all each coiner has his pattern-piece, which is, of course, genuine. For metal he uses solder, or, better still, pewter-pots melted down, and of necessity some silver, or if he is a master hand he makes coins of three-quarter value or more. The metal is poured into the cast, which is then clamped together.

When set the coins are put on a rack, which is electrified, and when sufficiently charged they are immersed in a vat containing a solution of cyanide of silver at a fairly high temperature. They are, in fact, electroplated, and the milling is done not infrequently with a penknife, which requires a very skilful operator.

The coins are then burnished and sometimes dirtied or rubbed, and when finished they are done up in paper and made into

"It's time you owned a Waltham"
WALTHAM WATCHES

The Jeweler of today is the watchmaker of yesterday. He knows every hidden watch secret; caresses and loves a good watch as his own child. Is it not significant that the

WALTHAM

has had the unqualified endorsement of Watchmakers for three quarters of a century? Oldest in reputation and integrity, the Waltham has kept time with the times and today's models represent all the most advanced ideas in watchmaking.

For a life long watch investment we recommend the WALTHAM RIVERSIDE—the highest expression of the watchmaker's art to date. $50 to $150 at every Jeweler's.

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, - WALTHAM, MASS.

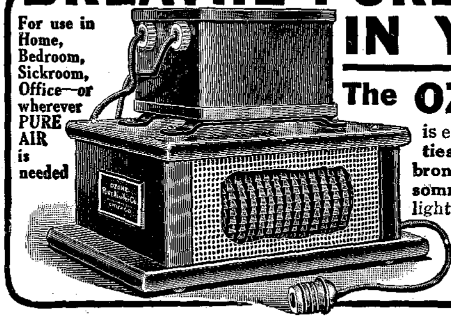
BREATHE PURE MOUNTAIN AIR IN YOUR BEDROOM

For use in Home, Bedroom, Sickroom, Office—or wherever PURE AIR is needed

The OZONE PURE AIRIFIER

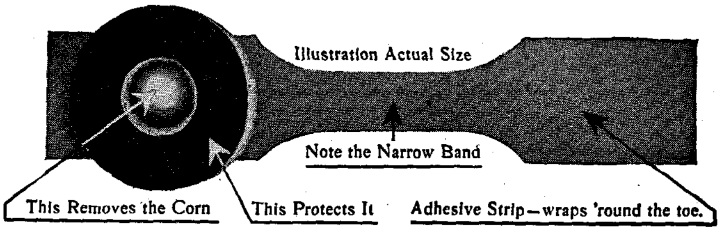
is endorsed by **highest medical and scientific authorities**, for such conditions as **catarrh, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, weak lungs, anaemia, nervousness, insomnia, etc.** Operates by attaching to ordinary electric light socket. Soon saves cost, in doctor's bills. Write for catalogue and prices.

**THE OZONE PURE AIRIFIER CO.**
**310 Rand-McNally Bldg., Chicago, Illinois**



Removes the Corn

in 48 Hours



Don't suffer with corns any longer.

Here is immediate, lasting relief—in wonderful Blue-jay Corn Plasters.

A felt ring of downy softness protects the corn and stops all pain instantly.

In the meantime a marvelous medication gets to work on the corn. In 48 hours it comes away freely—no pain—no harm—no soreness—no inconvenience—no spreading liquid—no nasty salve.

It is done neatly—simply—effectively.

Every day more than 10,000 people buy Blue-jay, because they have heard, through their friends, what it does.

Buy a package of any druggist to-day.

If you wish to be further convinced before spending even fifteen cents, ask us to mail you a sample—free.

Blue-jay 15c and 25c per Package

Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters

Corn Plasters

(48) Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York—Makers of Surgical Dressings, Etc.

*THE SEASONED PUBLIC SPEAKER* ***KNOWS***

what great assistance he can get from *apt* quotations. Some speakers seem to carry an inexhaustible supply of them. Truly there is a quotation fitted to assist you over any speaking situation. It only remains for you to find it. *You can find it—quickly—easily—in*

"Hoyt's Eyclopedia of Practical Quotations"

as thousands of speakers who own this work will testify. It contains more than 30,000 quotations, embracing a comprehensive field of subjects; also *proverbs* from English and foreign languages, Latin law terms, etc., etc.

"The most complete and useful book of the kind ever published"
—Hon. Joseph H. Choate, ex-Ambassador to the Court of St. James

Buckram binding, 1,205 large pages, price $6; patent thumb-index, 75 cents extra. Carriage 50 cents additional.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York and London

UNDER PONTIUS PILATE

A powerful religious historical novel written in a most vivid and intensely interesting manner. By William Schuyler. Cloth, illustrated, $1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23rd Street, New York

THE MUSICAL CIRCLES OF PARIS AND VIENNA

The great masters and their methods are realistically pictured in "Your Loving Nell." The book is a series of letters depicting the experiences of an American woman, Mrs. Nelly Gore, who studied music abroad. 12mo, cloth, 231 pages, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

How the *Standard Bible Dictionary* HELPS the Sunday School Superintendent, Teacher and Worker—

Likewise the Ambitious Bible Scholar who aspires to become an Active Worker in the Sunday School and Church Societies

Many Sunday School Officers, Teachers and other Workers have not had the benefit of a technical education in Bible study, and yet desire and appreciate all that Biblical scholarship can give them of its results. What more natural and helpful than to refer the many vexing problems arising in the preparation of Sunday School lessons, Bible talks and discussions, etc., to the ***Standard Bible Dictionary*** for explanation and light?

In no other way that we know of can you obtain so complete an understanding and *talking familiarity* with Bible persons, places and events through *only a few minutes' reference* than by means of the Standard Bible Dictionary, which James E. McCurdy, Ph.D., LL.D., University College, Toronto, calls "The best single-volume handbook for Bible study that has ever appeared in any language."

Rev. F. N. Peloubet, author of "Peloubet's Notes (on the International S. S. Lessons)" writes (in part): "The Standard possesses some very great advantages over other Bible Dictionaries—460 unusually good explanatory illustrations—colored maps, a real help—*pronunciations* of proper Biblical names—labor-saving thumb-index—clear print," etc. Prepared under the editorial direction of Melancthon W. Jacobus, Andrew C. Zenos and Edward E. Nourse. 920 large pages. Handsome cloth binding, price $6 including index, carriage prepaid ½ morocco $10. Full morocco $12.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York and London

bundles so as not to rattle. A woman, arrested on suspicion, was found on being searched to have no fewer than 130 spurious half-crowns sewed up in her skirt.

It is very difficult, indeed, to detect bad coin, but there is one infallible test: if it bites grittily it is bad, if smoothly it is genuine.

---

### ATTACKING A SWORDFISH

When a swordfish crosses weapons with the fisherman in his dory, it is often no joke for the man with the harpoon. Mr. T. C. Defriez, 2d, tells, in the Boston *Transcript*, of a frail boat, found adrift, containing the body of a man that seemed to indicate some murder mystery, until the point of a swordfish's blade was found broken off in his side. The hunter had become the quarry. Even when the fisherman is successful, it is frequently at the risk of life or limb. Mr. Defriez has not been without some rather startling experiences of his own. Here is one of them:

> Ever since I was a small boy I had heard the fishermen tell about catching swordfish, and I had always longed to be with them on one of their cruises. One day I decided to seek permission. When they asked me if I could haul in a four-hundred-pound fish, I replied that I could. They told me to be on hand at four o'clock the next morning. I was there. We went to the Nantucket South Shoals.
>
> It was a hot July day. On the forward deck two bronzed and hardy sailors were watching. Their eyes were almost closed in order to keep out the glare of the green and glassy sea. Up above on the crosstrees dangled a pair of legs, while just beyond them a long, battered spyglass was jerked about to the starboard, then to the port. I, a mere passenger out to see the sport, had sought shelter from the sun and had gone down into the cabin.
>
> "Swordfish off the port bow," came ringing from the pair of legs on the crosstrees. Everyone jumped up and strained his eyes to see a small, black fin. The helmsman swung his wheel to the left until the man aloft hollered "Hold!" One of the seamen on the forward deck, a strong, young son of Nantucket, whose name was "Art," shouted, "There be be! Look! There! No! There! Eighth of a mile to the Eastud!" Straining my eyes, I caught a glimpse of a black fin like that of a shark going through the water. It seemed as if some submarine craft were passing just below the surface. Suddenly, the fish leapt into the air, turned a graceful curve, and then plunged into the side of an oncoming wave.
>
> "There's a breach for you. That fish'll weigh five hundred," cried Art.
>
> Picking up his long harpoon, Jim, the mate, who was in the "pulpit" at the end of the bowsprit, made sure that all was ready. A dory was launched. The harpoon line was cleared, and then—silence. Not fifty yards ahead of the schooner was the fin. Whether it was that of the fish which had "breached" we could not say, as swordfish usually travel in pairs. In all probability it was not, for the leap had enabled the fish to see us and make off. Slowly the schooner drifted toward the prey. The fish seemed to be taking a siesta. Jim was directly over it

when he struck his blow. He did not throw the harpoon; he simply rammed it into the broad back with an "Ungh!"

A swirl of spray, and all trace of the fish was gone. The harpoon line, which was wound around a small keg, was hastily thrown overboard. Art leaped into the dory and I scrambled after him. We rowed to the keg. It was spinning like a top as the fish drew out the line. We plunged down a watery slope, and as we shot up to the top of the next wave the keg was in the bottom of the dory. Standing on a piece of sheet iron, to protect me in case the fish ran its sword through the bottom of the boat, I wound the line around my hands. When it tightened the jerk nearly pulled me into the water, and off we started. The fight was on.

We were taken over the waves at a merry clip. The fish fought and pulled enough to last a salmon angler a lifetime. To haul in the line was out of the question, and my greatest anxiety was not to be taken bodily out of the dory.

"Talk about yer trottin' bosses. This feller's a goer," Art trumpeted from the stern. "Pull, does he? Wal, give him a bit more rein. See if he won't ease up a bit."

Obeying the order, I let out the line. It burned my hands. Zip! I grabbed the keg. Then I caught the rope again. Fortunately, there were forty fathoms of it, and when it came taut with a snap I had had a chance to get a firm grip. As it was, I nearly lost my balance. Recovering, I could feel the quiver of the four hundred pounds of muscle at the other end. It was grand to hold the reins of such a wild steed of Neptune. Now here, now there it swam, taking us up and down over the waves. My back ached and my arms became lead. Every now and then the fish could be seen at the top of the waves ahead of us. Then, like a salmon, it would turn suddenly and dart off in another direction. The dory would slew around and again I would almost be pulled overboard. Once Art had to grab my legs to keep me in the boat. The long waves and the sudden plunges of the fish indeed made it hard to keep one's feet in the tumbling dory. Thus, the fight lasted for half an hour and gradually the line was shortened. As we rose to the top of a wave we could see that those on the schooner were keeping watch of us.

Suddenly the line began to point downwards, and soon it was vertical. The fish was directly under us.

"He's gone to the bottom," Art burst out. "Look out, now! This is bad. He may come up through the dory so durn quick that—here he comes now!"

All tugging at the line ceased. It lay limp in my hands; that told the story. Art jumped into the stern. I made sure that the slab of iron was under me, for I thought of the yard of bone, heavy as steel, and sharp-pointed as a sword. In the next instant I was sent sprawling in the bottom of the dory amid oars, hand-nets, tholepins, gaff hooks, rope ends, and water. Then drenching spray slapped me on the back.

"Missed! Just grazed us!" Art hollered as he snatched up the line. "Did yer see him come out of the water? Durn yer! We'll get yer yet!" And he made desperate efforts not to let the line, which was now short, slip through his hard hands.

By now we could see the huge, sleek body darting just under the surface. The crisis of the catch was at hand. The fish kept swimming around us in circles. We had to

The Labor Saving Features and Improvements in

Crawford Ranges

Are Found in No Others!

The **Single Damper** (patented). Perfect fire and oven control by one motion—push the knob to "Kindle," "Bake" or "Check"—*the range does the rest.* Worth the price of the range.

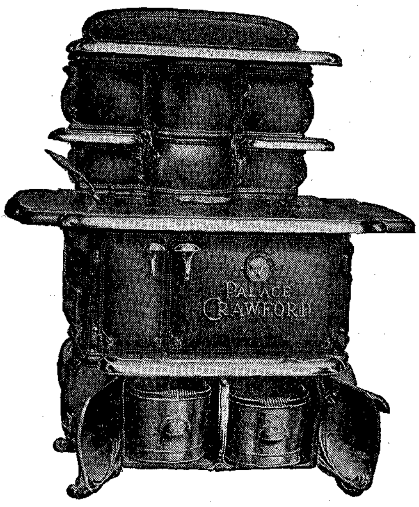
The **Ash Hod** in the base is a patented feature. If a prize were offered for the *worst* plan for disposing of ashes, the ordinary stove would get it. By our plan the ashes fall through a chute into a Hod, *all* of them, making their removal safe, easy, cleanly. The Coal Hod is alongside the Ash Hod, out of the way.

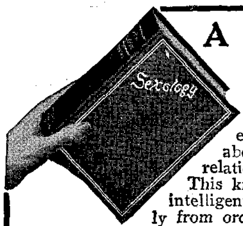
The **Oven** is the surest, quickest of bakers. Scientific curved heat flues with non-leaking cup-joints and the asbestos oven back insure perfect and uniform heating.

The **Fire Box** and the **Patented Grates** save fuel and enable a small fire to do a big baking.

*Write for Illustrated Booklet. If Crawfords are not sold in your town we will tell you how to get one.*

**Walker & Pratt Mfg. Co.**
31-35 Union St., Boston





A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

*by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D.*, imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have,

**All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid**

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

**Puritan Pub. Co., 713 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.**

Sweetest Music in the World

Any number of different tunes, popular songs, hymns, etc., always at your command on the self-playing

**MIRA MUSIC BOX** **10 days Free Trial**

Sent anywhere. Write for **free trial offer** and catalog.

**JACOT MUSIC BOX CO.**
**28 W. 35th St., New York.**

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package

**CRESCO FLOUR DIET FOR DYSPEPTICS**

**And Mild Cases of**

**KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES AND OBESITY**

Makes delicious foods for everybody.

Unlike other goods. Ask your physician.
Leading grocers. For book or sample, write

"I am so pleased with your Flour that I am recommending it to all my patients, especially to those suffering from nervous prostration, liver and kidney affections. I think it the *finest article of food for invalids* I know of." Y. L., M. D., LL. D., Detroit, Mich.

**FARWELL & RHINES, WATERTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.**

You Can Have A Clear Complexion

A good complexion is not only for a favored few. It is for anyone who will treat the skin right, take care of it!

A good complexion is simply a clean, healthy skin.

The impurities and secretions away down in the pores must be completely removed or blemishes, discolorations, blackheads and pimples will be caused. If you clear the skin and keep it clean, the result is bound to be a good complexion.

PINK BLUSH

is a skin cleanser, a face cream and a skin food. It goes down into the pores and loosens all secretions, which come out with the cream. It stimulates and feeds the starved tissues and gives them a chance to act normally. A clean, healthy skin, with the Pink Blush of Youth is the result.

*Prove It With a Trial Jar*

For ten cents, coin or stamps, we will send you enough of the cream to last for several days. Also a book "Beauty and Health" that will tell you how to take care of your complexion, build up the body, improve your figure and keep in good health, which is the best foundation for permanent beauty.

KRANK'S PINK BLUSH
MASSAGE CREAM
SKIN CLEANER AND BEAUTIFIER

Remember, Pink Blush is more than a massage cream, more than a disappearing cream, more than a grease cream because it takes the place of all with better results, besides it is a superior skin food.

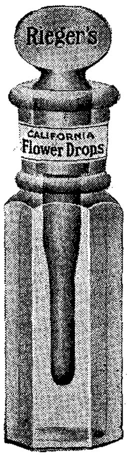
Write today—do it now!

*Regular Sizes:*
*50c, 75c, $1.00*

If for any reason your dealer can't supply you, send direct to us and we will send the size you want, all charges prepaid.

*Laboratories of* A. J. Krank Manufacturing Company
157 Krank Building St. Paul, Minn.

*Paul Rieger's*
California
Flower Drops
Trade Mark Registered.



Exact size of bottle

**For Sweethearts and Wives**

This inexpensive gift is a pleasant and long lasting reminder of the giver.

Flower Drops is the most exquisite perfume ever produced. Real flower perfumes in the most concentrated form.

A single drop diffuses the odor of a thousand blossoms and lasts for weeks. 50 times the strength of other perfumes; new process; contains no alcohol.

Put up in a cut glass bottle with long glass stopper; packed in a maple case.

4 odors—Lily of the Valley, Violet, Rose, Crabapple. $1.50 a bottle all over the world wherever perfumes are sold; or sent postpaid upon receipt of check, stamps or money order. Money returned if not the finest perfume you ever used.

Rieger perfumes everywhere; 50c oz. up.

**Paul Rieger, 214 1st St., San Francisco and 116 B E. Randolph St., Chicago**

¶ A miniature bottle for 20 cts. in stamps or silver if you name your druggist.

scamper about the dancing dory in order to keep the line clear. Once the fish shot right under the bow.

"You gaff him the next time," Art commanded.

Picking up a heavy, cruel-looking iron hook with a stout ash handle some six feet in length, I waited my chance.

"Here he comes," cried Art.

I swung at a black flash and, jumping to the other side, I swung again. Each time I missed. These wild jabs aroused the fish all the more, and we whirled around in circles. Sometimes the big tail would come out of the water with many a whirling eddy, and volleys of spray. The third try brought the big hook deep into the broad back. I felt as if I had hold of the hind hoof of a kicking horse. Water flew in every direction. It seemed as if I could never keep my grip on the gaff.

"Hold on! Hold on!" Art bellowed, picking up another gaff with his right hand, while in his left he held the yanking harpoon line. Then he, too, hooked his gaff in the broad back. I could hear it crunch. With difficulty he worked it loose and drove it into the gills. Blood gushed out and turned the water red. For a second or two the fish, which was almost as long as the dory, was quiet. We both gasped for breath. By order of Art, I grabbed a slip-knot out of the water in the bottom of the boat. Reaching over the side, after many failures, I got the loop over the wide tail. As I hauled the line tight the stunned fish came to. Bang! Bang! Bang! The powerful body beat against the side of the dory. Masses of hard, white water lashed both of us. I ducked my head to avoid it, and hauled. Art belabored the fish with his heavy gaff. The boat was rapidly filling with water. It seemed as if the sides of the boat would be staved in. Then all was still. I opened my eyes. Art was wiping his face with his shirt sleeve.

"Gee! that fish died tough. Say, he gave us about all we wanted, eh? But I had to laugh at yer dodging that water. Here comes the schooner to take the fish aboard."

---

## HOW MRS. JONITZA PEPPERED THEM

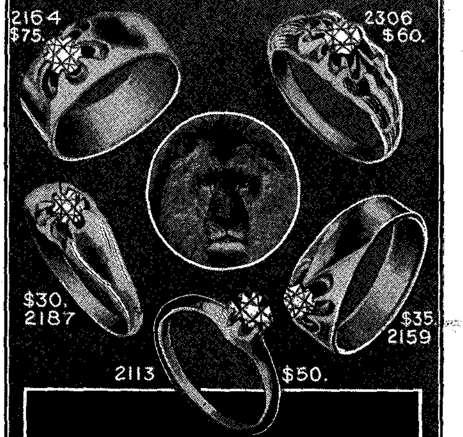
THEY were bandits, twenty-eight of them. Mrs. Jonitza's husband was telegraph inspector at the little Rumanian village of Rosetti. In the little house, inclosed in its high board fence, at a little distance from the railroad station, was a safe containing $600—telephone rents just collected by Mr. Jonitza. Just before midnight the wife awoke, hearing a strange rasping noise in the room where the money was kept. Then, to quote her narrative, as set forth by Rook Carnegie, in the October *Wide World Magazine:*

I woke my husband. "Andrae, there are robbers outside," I whispered.

"Nonsense; it's the rats," he replied.

But at that instant we heard the sound of breaking glass. Few can think how we felt, for we knew, by their attempting to break in in such a barefaced manner, that the robbers must be a big band. We realized, moreover, what falling into their hands would mean—to be beaten and tortured, if not killed outright, for these miscreants will stick at nothing to

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT



20% DOWN—10% PER MONTH

Why wait for your Diamond until you have saved the price? Pay for it by the Lyon Method. Lyon's Diamonds are guaranteed perfect blue-white. A written guarantee accompanies each Diamond. All goods sent prepaid for inspection. 10% discount for cash. Send now for catalogue No. 26

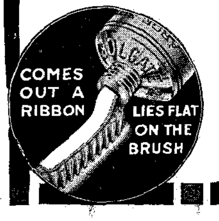
Established 1843.

J·M·LYON & CO·
71·73 NASSAU ST·N·Y·

50 ENGRAVED CARDS OF YOUR NAME $1.00
IN CORRECT SCRIPT, COPPER PLATE
THE QUALITY MUST PLEASE YOU OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED
SAMPLE CARDS OR WEDDING INVITATIONS UPON REQUEST
SOCIAL STATIONERS HOSKINS PHILA.
912 CHESTNUT ST.

Its delicious flavor makes its use a treat, not a task.

COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM


COMES OUT A RIBBON
LIES FLAT ON THE BRUSH

cleans, preserves, polishes, leaving your mouth in the sweet, clean, non-acid condition that counteracts decay-germs.

***Trial Tube for 4 cts.***

Colgate & Co., Dept. Y.
55 John St., New York

force one to say where money or valuables are.

I trembled for a moment. Then one of the children stirred, and all my fright was gone. I thought only of defending them.

Andrae often having large sums of money in the house, and most people knowing when he had been collecting, had some time ago bought a Mauser carbine. Besides this, there was his sporting-gun. Getting up very quietly and slipping on a few clothes, he took down the Mauser, giving me the shotgun. We had, also, an old Peabody-Martini, carried by my father through the Russo-Turkish War, but it was rusty, and we had no cartridges for it.

We stole quietly out by a door at the opposite end of the house to where we had heard the bandits. It was terribly dark, but when we had stood still for a moment our eyes got used to the blackness. "I will go round," said my husband. "You go the other way; then neither can be taken in the back."

The telling of the tale being interrupted, at this point, by the entrance of Mr. Jonitza, his wife allowed him to take it up, and the rest of the story of this midnight attack follows in his words:

I advanced cautiously round the corner, and there, at my office window, I saw some fifteen or twenty figures at work; I could hear others with carts out in the road. They saw me as soon as I saw them.

"Kill him!" cried one. With the words he left the window and came rushing toward me with a long knife in his hand, tugging at a revolver in his sash. I did not wait, but, putting my carbine to my shoulder, I fired.

The brigand gave a yell, leapt high in the air, and dropt for a moment on his knees. Then he jumped up and rushed back among his fellows, screaming. They all came on at me in a body, flourishing knives and bludgeons. I had no time to get in another cartridge, and had turned my weapon to use the butt when my brave wife rushed to my side. I just saw her gun go up, and then—bang! bang!—she gave them one barrel after the other.

Yells and groans resounded. Some danced about holding their wounds, and one dropt, but was pulled up by his friends. Then, like rats, the whole crowd went out over the high railing.

All this time, in my excitement, I was fumbling to thrust in a cartridge. "Come on!" cried my wife—I hardly knew her in this mood—"After them!"

We rushed through the gate to see the last of the robbers scrambling into a cart, which went off at a gallop after the others. I sent two more shots after them, but whether I hit them or not I do not know, as I was firing at sounds only.

Something ridiculous almost always happens at tragic moments. As we went forward, trying to get them against the sky for another shot, both of us went headlong into a hole that had been made for mixing mortar in when our house was building. There we lay, laughing.

As we climbed out and went back, we met some of the station people coming out to see what the firing was about. A nice couple we must have looked, half-drest, white from the lime, and with loaded guns in our hands.

The brigands had not attempted to loot the station, knowing that there were several men there, all armed. They thought to take

Melba came to America a week ahead of time

Photo Copyright Broothorn

for the sole purpose of making records for the Victor.

She spent the entire week of August 20-27 in the Victor laboratories at Camden, making a series of records by our new and improved recording process, and was so enthusiastic with the result that she made over her records already listed in the Victor catalogue.

These new Melba records are truly remarkable examples of the famous singer's glorious voice and conclusively demonstrate the great progress of the Victor.

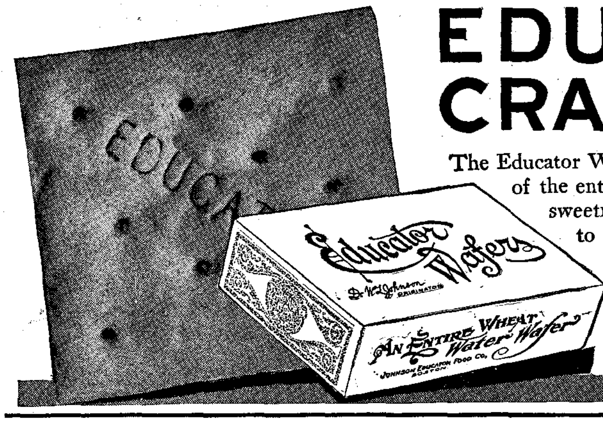
These Melba records will be placed on sale with all Victor dealers in the early future. In the meantime drop in any store where you see the famous Victor trade-mark and just ask to hear the Victor or Victor-Victrola. You'll be astonished and wonder why you have waited so long.

"I have tried the records and find them really wonderful reproductions of my singing. I feel that in them all the care and trouble to which your experts went have found great reward. My friends who have heard them are simply delighted with them." Nellie Melba

Melba makes records exclusively for the Victor

Victor "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

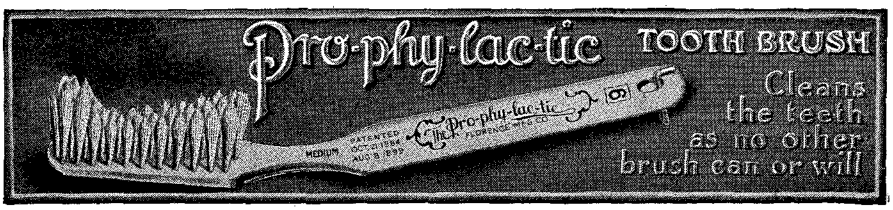
EDUCATOR CRACKERS

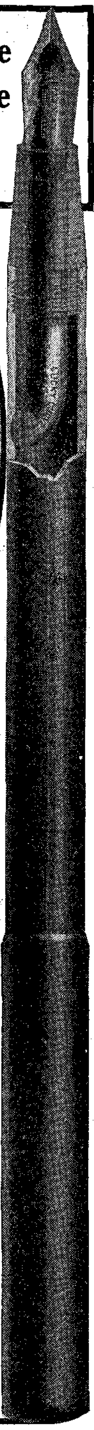


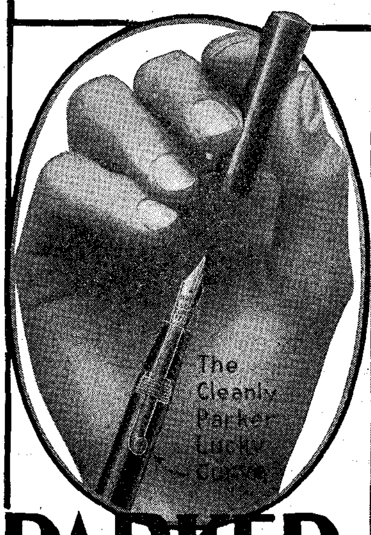
The Educator Wafer contains all the nutriment of the entire wheat, with its rich, nut-like sweetness. Easily digested. A boon to travelers. One of the twenty Educator Crackers.

*The best dealers in town sell them. Write for catalogue describing the full list.*

JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD CO.
226 Tremont Street Boston, Mass.






The Cleanly Parker Lucky Curve

Clean When You Remove the Cap to Write--Because of the Lucky Curve

PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS

The ink accidents characteristic of ordinary fountain pens do not happen with the Parker, because the Parker has a **curved** ink feed instead of the **straight** ink feed common to all other fountain pens. Straight ink feeds retain ink after you return the pen to your pocket until air, expanded in the reservoir by the heat of the body, forces it out into the cap, where you find it ready to ink fingers and soil linen. But the **curved** ink feed—**the Lucky Curve—is self-draining.** No ink in the ink feed—none can be forced into the cap. The Parker is cleanly because of the Lucky Curve. From $1.50 up, according to size and ornamentation. Made in Standard, Lucky Curve, Self-filling, Jointless and Safety styles. Catalog free.

*The Parker Jack Knife Safety Fountain Pen can be carried flat in your vest or pants pocket without danger of leaking.*

**TEN DAYS' TEST TRIAL**

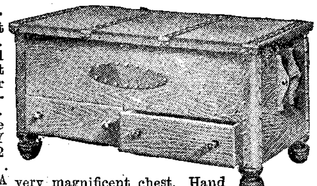
If the Parker you buy does not come up to my recommendation, the dealer will refund your money.

**PARKER PEN COMPANY**
**Geo. S. Parker, Pres.**
**142 Mill St., - Janesville, Wis.**

French, German, Spanish, Italian

Can be learned quickly, easily and pleasantly, at spare moments, in your own home. You hear the living voice of a native professor pronounce each word and phrase. In a surprisingly short time you can speak a new language by the

**Language-Phone Method**
combined with
**Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry**
Send for Booklet and Testimonials
**The Language-Phone Method**
**802 Metropolis Bldg., New York.**



Red Cedar Chest Is a Fine Xmas Gift

This chest is of delightfully fragrant Southern Red Cedar. Protects furs and other clothing against moths. No camphor required. Is dust-and-damp-proof. Saves cold storage expenses, VERY ROOMY. 4 ft. long; 2 ft. wide; 2 ft. high. Two big drawers. A very magnificent chest. Hand polished. Wide copper bands. Useful XMAS gift, Many styles. We prepay freight and sell DIRECT from factory to home. No dealer's profit, Free catalog "L" shows styles and prices.

**PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. 106, Statesville, N. C.**

us alone, and no doubt it was our sudden attack that upset their courage.

I telephoned for the gendarmes, and next morning they came early. Then, and only then, we found the man who had first come for me lying dead behind the house. My bullet had gone completely through him, cut the post at the corner of the house, and, I believe, wounded at least one of the others.

Following the cart tracks, the gendarmes finally ran the brigands to earth, and ten were actually captured. Most of these, declared the proud husband, "were discovered by having been peppered by my good wife with the shotgun." To quote once more the Rosetti telegraph inspector:

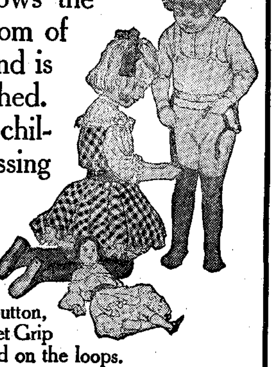
> Under examination they said that several of the band had guns and revolvers, but—expecting no defense, much less an attack, from the house—the men with the arms remained outside, by the carts. They numbered twenty-eight in all. When my wife came suddenly round the house and fired the two shots they magnified her into a lot of people, and to this we must attribute our escape—that, and her courage.

## POLICING MEXICO CITY AT NIGHT

TO THOSE who watch with interest the struggles of American municipalities over the police problem, the following statement from the New York *Evening Post* may offer some suggestions. It refers to the police system in the City of Mexico, where it is reported to be thoroughly satisfactory:

> Each policeman on night duty starts out with a lighted lantern. He places it in the middle of the street, at the point nearest to the center of his beat where two streets intersect. He is forbidden to move out of sight of the lantern. If one requires the services of a policeman, a glance up or down the street will show the gleam of a lantern. The policeman is always near-by. Encouragement to strict attention to duty is provided by a standing reward of $5 to any one who will bring a policeman's lantern to a station-house. The officer who loses his lantern is mulcted $5, and otherwise disciplined to teach him to pay closer attention to business. Each policeman is required to keep a record of the persons living on his beat, and he is held accountable for failure to report a case of illness. Mounted police patrol the outskirts of the city. At brief intervals through the night every policeman sounds a whistle, which must be replied to by the man on the next beat. If no response is forthcoming, the roundsman or another policeman goes to see why the signal is not returned.

**Some Babu English.**—A Bombay magazine, *Indian Education*, gives some fresh specimens of Babu English. Of one schoolmaster a pupil wrote this description: "He was a stern-faced peddlegog." Another writer says that a certain official, "a nice majestic gentleman, inhabits a most pompous bungalow." An essay on "The Town in which I Live" closes: "And we bewholed the hole phermament of heavens and stars and the school sticking reflected upside down in the pond errected by our worthy Collector."—*Troy Times.*



Velvet Grip

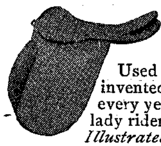
Velvet Grip
RUBBER BUTTON
Hose Supporter
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

is easy, safe and economical; allows the utmost freedom of movement and is readily attached. It interests children in dressing themselves.

All genuine have the Molded Rubber Button, and Velvet Grip is stamped on the loops.

**Sample pair, children's size (give age), mailed on receipt of 16 cents.**

**GEORGE FROST COMPANY, Boston, U. S. A.**



Perfect Comfort for Man and Horse
**Whitman Saddle**
Used by the best riders of all countries, invented thirty years ago and improved every year since; ideal for gentleman or lady rider and a scientific fit for the mount. *Illustrated catalogue free—describing the several styles of Whitman Saddles and everything from "Saddle to Spur."*
**The Mehlbach Saddle Co. 104 Chambers St., New York City**

**110 - YEAR DESK CALENDAR**
**The only practicable adjustable calendar for Office, Library Den or Parlor**

Shows any *entire month*, from 1810 to 1920, making it an acceptable *Gift*, *Souvenir* or *Favor* at any season of the year. Tells the day you were born or on which any event occurred or on which notes and obligations fall due. Invaluable to **Bankers, Lawyers and All Business Men.** *Everyone wants it at sight.* Leatherette, 60c.; Leather, $1.00; Brass, $1.25—postpaid.

Another handsome present is a **Desk Clock in Brass Paper-Weight.** Guaranteed (stem wind and set). Price $2.50. *Illus. Descriptive Circular of High Class Desk Specialities on Request.* **A. W. HATCH, 45 West 34th Street, New York.**

Jaeger SANITARY GOODS

You are of course familiar with our celebrated Underwear. Are you also acquainted with our splendid lines of Specialties?—Polo Coats, Auto Coats, Auto and Steamer Rugs, Knitted Jackets, Sleeping Bags, etc. Absolutely the finest goods in the market.

*Descriptive Catalogue and Illustrated Circulars mailed on request*

**Dr. JAEGER'S S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores**
New York: 306 Fifth Ave., 22 Maiden Lane.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St. Boston: 228 Boylston St.
Phila., 1516 Chestnut St. Chicago: 82 State St.
*Agents in all Principal Cities.*

## THE SPICE OF LIFE

**Kindness to Animals.**—"Remove the sting of a wasp or bee with a watch key, pressing the place with it; then rub the sting with a slice of raw onion, moist tobacco, or a damp blue bag."—*Daily Mirror.* Press gently, dry, dust with boracic powder, and return it to the bee (or wasp).—*Punch.*

**The Safest Answer.**—A mother of four daughters, one of whom had recently married, cornered an eligible young man in the drawing-room. "And which of my girls do you most admire, might I ask?" "The married one," was the prompt reply.—*London Daily News.*

**In the Same Boat.**—"Who is that man at the next table with that downcast, sad, resigned expression?" asked the guest at the club.

"I don't recall his name," replied the host, "but he is either a Republican or married to a suffragette; one can hardly tell them apart nowadays."—*Life.*

**A Rural Industry.**—"What you want to do is to have that mud hole in the road fixt," said the visitor.

"That goes to show," replied Farmer Corntossel, "how little you reformers understand local conditions. I've purty nigh paid off a mortgage with the money I made haulin' automobiles out o' that mud hole."—*Washington Star.*

**Like Good Indians.**—When Professor Wendell of Harvard entered upon his Sabbatical year, he remained in Cambridge some weeks after his leave of absence began and persisted in taking part in the departmental meeting. The head of the department protested.

"Sir," he said, "you are officially absent. you are *non est.*"

"Oh, very well," replied Professor Wendell, "a *non est* man is the noblest work of God."—*Success.*

**Gone, but Not Forgotten.**—Lady Customer (in furniture shop)—"What has become of those lovely sideboards you had when I was last here?"

Salesman (smirking)—"I shaved 'em off, madam."—*Boston Transcript.*

**The Comforter.**—He was very bashful and she tried to make it easy for him. They were driving along the seashore and she became silent for a time.

"What's the matter?" he asked.

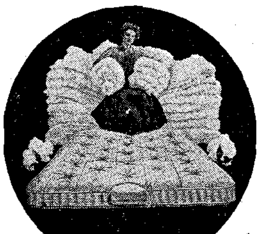
"Oh, I feel blue," she replied. "Nobody loves me, and my hands are cold."

"You should not say that," was his word of consolation, "for God loves you, and your mother loves you, and you can sit on your hands."—*Success.*

**Love and the Laundry.**—"The only thing I find to say against you is that your washing bill is far too extravagant. Last week you had six blouses in the wash. Why, Jane, my own daughter never sends more than two!"

"Ah, that may be, mum," replied Jane, "but I 'ave to! Your daughter's sweetheart is a bank clerk, while my young man is a chimney-sweep. It makes a difference, mum."—*Tit-Bits.*

**STEARNS & FOSTER MATTRESS**



YOU can't judge a mattress by its *ticking* any more than you can judge a man by his clothes. To buy a mattress *intelligently* you must see the *inside*, for the quality of a mattress depends first upon the quality of cotton-felt used. We are proud of what goes into a Stearns & Foster Mattress and that is why we provide a laced opening to let you *see* it before you buy. And remember that we put our label, bearing our name and the grade, on every genuine Stearns & Foster Mattress as advertised. Don't be deceived. If your dealer can't supply you, write us, and we will fill your order, express prepaid.

We allow every purchaser of a Stearns & Foster Mattress to try it for 60 nights. If after that you are not entirely satisfied, your money will be promptly refunded.

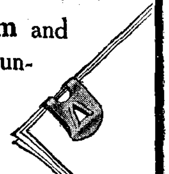
**Made in Four Grades:**
Anchor Grade, **$10.50**
Windsor Grade, **$13.50**
Lenox Grade **$16.00**
Style "A" **$22.50**

**THE STEARNS & FOSTER COMPANY**

Department J-6 Cincinnati, Ohio

**"TWIN GRIP" PAPER FASTENER**

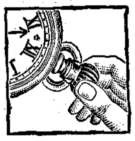
Holds **top, bottom** and **middle** papers with unfailing security—yet is easily detached.



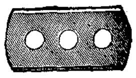
Five Sizes
Free Samples on Request
The DeLong Hook & Eye Co.
Philadelphia

**U. S. CAVALRY OFFICERS' SABER, $1.50**

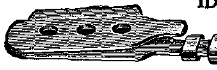
*Used in Civil War;* a valuable memento of that historic struggle. Nothing more appropriate for a den decoration. Length of polished blade 36½ inches, from hilt to point. Bronze 3 guard wrapped handle; weight, about 4 pounds, with nickled steel Scabbard. Our sacrifice price **$1.50** Catalog illustrating hundreds of government bargains free.
**Cal Hirsch & Sons, U. S. Dept., 127 St. Louis, Mo.**

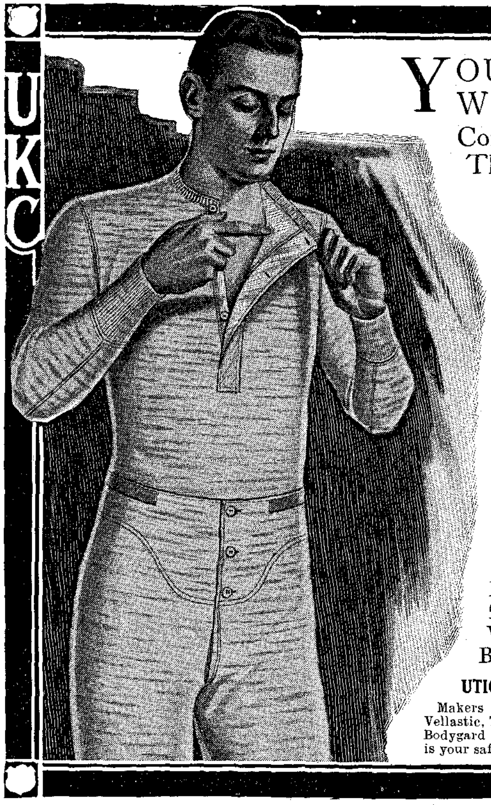


**If you can Wind a Watch you can Sharpen Safety Razor Blades like this, satisfactorily.** No expensive or complicated device necessary.



*Mail postal with address for particulars*
**IDEAL HOLDER CO.**
Box 16, Canton, Ohio





UKC

YOUR chief concern with Winter Underwear is Comfort—Warmth—Durability. These essentials are combined in

**Lambsdown**

**Fleece-Lined Underwear**

LAMBSDOWN is comfortable because its soft fleece is grateful to the skin—because it is elastic, fits smoothly and easily.

Warm, because its thick fleece protects the body from cold and draughts—it keeps the body dry and promotes good health. The fleece cannot wash away, mat or knot.

**MADE FOR MEN AND BOYS**

In separate garments and union suits, 50c., 75c. and up. At your dealer's. Write for Bodygard Underwear Book No. 31.

**UTICA KNITTING CO., UTICA, N. Y.**

Makers of Bodygard Underwear—including Vellastic, Twolayr and Springtex. Look for the Bodygard Shield when buying underwear. It is your safeguard.

TRADE BODYGARD MARK

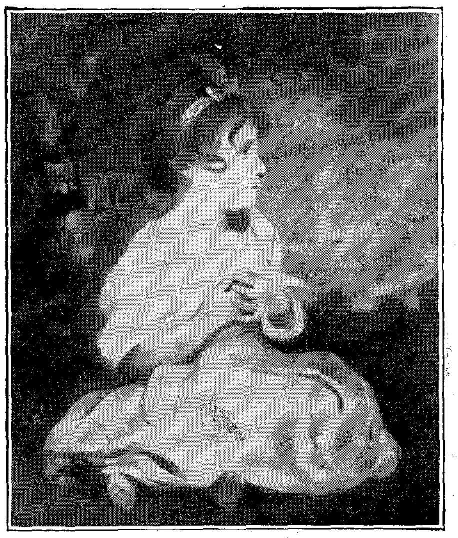
UKC

## For the First Time Copies of Paintings of Old Masters

**From all the Greatest Galleries of the World are accessible to Private Collectors for a price, and in a way never before possible.**

"Painting Proofs" of the most celebrated paintings are reproduced by a new and revolutionary photographic process that preserves all the richness and mellowness of color, and texture and tone of the original. Executed on linen canvas, mounted on stretchers and varnished.

Those who have seen the original are the most enthusiastic in admiration of this triumph of facsimile reproduction. They are well named "Painting Proofs."



THE AGE OF INNOCENCE, Sir Joshua Reynolds, B-1732, D-1792

This best loved subject of the early English school is the first of a series of seven old masters representative of the seevn great schools of Europe, all unpurchasable for any amount of money.

These reproductions are being endorsed and adopted by the leading art schools and museums of the world.

"The Age of Innocence," now ready for delivery, measures 25x30 inches (the exact size of the original), and the price is **$40.00**. The edition is limited; a large proportion has been subcribed for already.

**SENT FREE upon request Book A,** illustrating the seven old masters and describing the collection. For 10c. additional an exact miniature reproduction of "The Age of Innocence," 6 x 7¼ inches, will be sent while the edition lasts. Schools, libraries and museums, write for special educational offer.

"Painting Proofs" are for sale by one best dealer in large cities or order direct.

New York—M. Knoedler & Co.
Philadelphia—Rosenbach Co.
Boston—Doll & Richards
Washington—S. J. Venable
Pittsburgh—Wunderley Bros.
Cleveland—Korner & Wood Co.
Cin'ti—A. B. Closson, Jr., Co,
Detroit—Geo. R. Angell & Co.
Toledo—Superior Art Shop

Chicago { W. Scott Thurber / Marshall Field & Co.
St. Louis—F. D. Healy
Indianapolis—H. Lieber Co.
Milwaukee—F. H. Bresler Co.
Minneapolis—Beard Art Gal'ries
St. Paul—Stevens Art Store
Omaha—H. P. Whitmore
Lincoln—Nebraska Picture Co.
Kansas City—Findlay Art Co.

**BROWN-ROBERTSON COMPANY**

**New York, 23 Union Square** **Chicago, 810 Fine Arts Building**

**TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES**

All the Standard Machines **Sold or Rented Anywhere** at ¼ to ½ **M'f'r's Prices,** allowing **Rental to Apply on Price.** Shipped with privilege of examination. ☞ Write for Illustrated Catalog V.

**Typewriter Emporium, 92-94 Lake St., Chicago**

6% **FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** 6%

Secured by N. W. Farm Lands, $100, $500 and $1000 denominations; 6% payable semi-annually. First mortgages deposited with Trust Co. Send for booklet.

**WESTERN MORTGAGE SECURITIES CO.**

217 Andrus Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn.

**HAVE YOU GOT ONE ?**

We mean a **DAUS TIP TOP DUPLICATOR,** that ideal assistant, always ready to quickly make **100 Copies** from Pen-written and **50 Copies** from Typewritten Original. Complete Duplicator, cap size only costs $7.50 less 33⅓% discount, $5.00 net. but we don't want your money until satisfied that it is all right, if interested write to send it on **Ten Days' Trial** **$5**

**Felix P. Daus Duplicator Co., Daus Bldg., 111 John St., N. Y.**

**Takes Two.**—The editor wrote: "Dear Madame: The verses entitled 'The Kiss' are very clever. Can you assure me that they are original?"

The authoress answered: "Sir: Not quite. 'The Kiss' was a collaboration."—*Cleveland Leader.*

**The Fool and His Money.**—"Wrong ideas of life, has he?"

"Yes. He thinks a five-dollar bill was made to be changed."—*Harper's Bazar.*

**He Knew.**—A certain jurist was an enthusiastic golfer. Once he had occasion to interrogate, in a criminal suit, a boy witness from Bala.

"Now, my lad," he said, "are you acquainted with the nature and significance of an oath?"

The boy, raising his brows in surprize, answered:

"Of course I am, sir. Don't I caddy for you at the Country Club?"—*Success.*

**No Risk.**—"Susannah," asked the preacher, when it came her turn to answer the usual question in such cases, "do you take this man to be your wedded husband, for better or for worse——"

"Jes' as he is, pahson," she interrupted, "jes' as he is. Ef he gits any bettah Ah'll know de good Lawd's gwine to take 'im; an' ef he gets any wusser, w'y, Ah'll tend to 'im myself."—*Youth's Companion.*

**Getting Ready.**—"Your father ain't a real doctor, yet."

"Yes he is."

"Nope. He's just *practising* medicine."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

**Self-Made.**—N. Read—"How you stutter! Did you ever go to a stammering school?"

J. Terry—"N-n-no, sir. I d-d-do this n-naturally."—*Brooklyn Life.*

**Practical Romance.**—Stella—"Why did you elope in an airship?"

Bella—"Because father is too fat to fly."—*Brooklyn Life.*

**Humiliating.**—"And so, Miss Alma, you reject me! Well, to humble your pride a little, I'll tell you that you are by no means the first."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

TEA FOR THE SICK.

When the doctor dictates the diet for the sick or convalescent, it's tea and toast, not coffee or cocoa and toast that he specifies. Tea does not tax the nerves or stomach as does coffee. It is a food as well as a mild stimulant, and the cup of tea has even more food value than the toast that generally accompanies it.

If well people would use tea in preference to other manufactured beverages, there would be less of the stomach and nerve "troubles" which require the doctor's regulation of the diet.

A cup of **"Salada"** Ceylon Tea is the best introduction to this best of all beverages, because **"Salada"** is the best tea at its best.

If your grocer cannot supply **"Salada,"** send ten cents for a trial package which makes forty cups.

Our booklet "The Story of the Tea Plant" sent free. Address **"Salada"** Tea Co., 198 West Broadway, New York.

SOLIDS
JERSEY MILK 14% SOLIDS
SOLIDS
ORDINARY MILK 11% SOLIDS

**Which Glass of Milk Are You Drinking?**

Save *one-fourth* of your milk bill by getting Jersey milk. The milk of ordinary cows, of large, coarse, beefy cows, is only *three-fourths* as rich in tissue-building proteid and energy-making properties as

**Jersey Milk**

***Best for Children and Grown-ups***

Why buy *thin* milk? Surely you don't want to pay for *water!* Buy rich, nutritious Jersey milk instead. It's best and most economical.

Ask your milkman to supply you with Jersey milk.

Suburbanites who want to keep a cow should investigate the Jersey—she gives the richest milk at the lowest feed cost.

**AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB**
**8 W. 17th St., New York**

**MUNICIPAL BONDS**

Safest investments known. Yielding from **4% to 6%** Write for Circular.

**ULEN, SUTHERLIN & CO.**
**BANKERS** **CHICAGO**

**Types From City Streets**

By Hutchins Hapgood, with eight full-page drawings by Glenn O. Coleman. 12mo, cloth. Price $1.50, *net;* by mail, $1.55.

Mr. Hapgood, who will be well remembered as the author of "The Spirit of the Ghetto" (of which a new edition has just appeared), has undertaken in this volume to present a record of his actual experience in observing unusual phases of life in the underworld of New York. He has aimed not so much to picture the squalid side of that life as its charm. Among the types selected are not only Bowery boys, criminals, small politicians, "spieler" girls, and Bowery "cruisers" but Bohemians of the higher type, men-about-town, artists, etc.

"It is a very real book and extremely interesting."—*Lincoln Steffens.*

**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY**

**44-60 East 23rd Street, New York.**

**"THE LURE OF THE CITY"**

A volume of stirring addresses by one of New York's most noted preachers, Dr. David James Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate Church. 12mo, cloth, $1.00 *net.* By mail, $1.10.

**FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 44-60 E. 23rd St., N. Y.**

**New and Revised Edition**

**HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES**

A complete account of the origin development, and present status of socialistic movements throughout the United States, indispensable to an intelligent appreciation of socialism as it exists in this country. By Morris Hillquit.

**The Springfield Republican:** "It is a clear and well-ordered compendium of what has been heretofore scattered and voluminous literature on the subject of communistic experiments in America. . . . It is a serious and important work."

**12mo, cloth, 371 pages, $150**

**Funk & Wagnalls Company**
**44-60 East 23d St., New York**

**Suits and Suits.**—"Don't grumble over the length of your law-suit, Alice, you're sure to win it."

"But unless it ends soon I can't fascinate the jury with a new costume every day."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

**The Daily Grind.**—ETHEL (who is taking piano lessons, to organ-grinder)—"How many hours a day do you have to practise?" —*Life.*

## CURRENT EVENTS

### Foreign

September 23.—Thirty deaths and fifty cases of cholera are reported from Naples.

September 24.—The National Council of Persia elect Nasir-el-Mulk Regent to succeed the late Azad-ul-Mulk.

September 27.—Over 100 persons are injured in an attack made by the police upon the rioting coal strikers in Berlin.

George Chavez, who made the first aeroplane flight over the Alps on September 23, dies of injuries received upon landing at Domo d'Ossola, Italy.

September 28.—Dr. Manuel Condra is elected President of Paraguay.

September 29.—Sir Thomas Vesey Strong is elected Lord Mayor of London.

### Domestic

September 22.—John E. Gillman, of Boston, is elected Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the Atlantic City encampment.

September 23.—Gen. Charles R. Brayton, the blind "boss" of the Rhode Island Republicans, dies in Providence.

Sixteen persons are killed in a Rock Island railroad wreck near Clayton, Kan.

September 24.—The Sultan of Sulu arrives in New York.

September 26.—President Taft and his cabinet meet at the White House for an important three days' session.

September 27.—Ex-President Roosevelt defeats Vice-President Sherman for temporary Chairman of the New York State Republican Convention at Saratoga by a vote of 568 to 443.

President Taft announces that all assistant postmasters will be put under Civil Service rules.

September 28.—The New York State Republican Convention nominate Henry L. Stimson for Governor and adopt a platform indorsing the Taft administration, the record of Governor Hughes, and direct nominations.

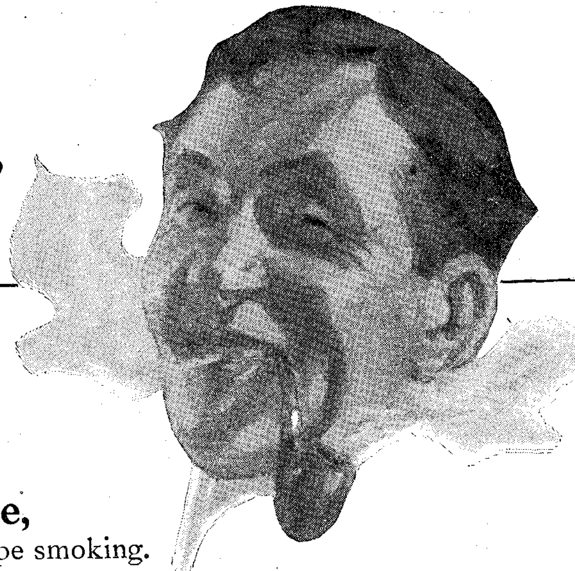
September 29.—Walter Brookins, in a Wright aeroplane, flies 192½ miles from Chicago to Springfield, Ill., making one continuous flight of 88 miles.

The Democratic State Convention of Rhode Island nominates Lewis A. Waterman for Governor.

RECENT CENSUS RETURNS.

| | POPULATION. | | Per cent Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1910. | 1900. | |
| Baltimore, Md. | 558,485 | 508,957 | 9.7 |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 104,839 | 91,886 | 14.1 |
| Chelsea, Mass | 32,452 | 34,072 | —4.8 |
| Dubuque, Ia. | 38,494 | 36,297 | 6.1 |
| Easton, Penn. | 28,523 | 25,238 | 13.0 |
| Everett, Mass | 33,484 | 24,336 | 37.6 |
| Fall River, Mass | 119,295 | 104,863 | 13.8 |
| Fort Worth, Tex. | 73,312 | 26,688 | 174.7 |
| Haverhill, Mass | 44,115 | 37,175 | 18.7 |
| Joplin, Mo. | 32,073 | 26,023 | 23.2 |
| Lancaster, Penn. | 47,227 | 41,459 | 13.9 |
| Lawrence, Mass. | 85,892 | 62,559 | 37.3 |
| Lynn, Mass | 89,336 | 68,513 | 30.4 |
| Malden, Mass. | 44,404 | 33,664 | 31.9 |
| Meriden, Conn. | 27,265 | 24,296 | 12.2 |
| New Bedford, Mass. | 96,652 | 62,442 | 54.8 |
| Newcastle, Penn. | 36,280 | 28,339 | 28.0 |
| Newton, Mass. | 39,806 | 33,587 | 18.5 |
| Norfolk, Va. | 67,452 | 46,624 | 44.7 |
| Oshkosh, Wis. | 33,062 | 28,284 | 16.9 |
| Portsmouth, Va. | 33,190 | 17,427 | 90.5 |
| Quincey, Mass. | 32,642 | 23,899 | 36.6 |
| Richmond, Va. | 127,628 | 85,050 | 50.1 |
| Salem, Mass. | 43,697 | 35,956 | 21.5 |
| Savannah, Ga. | 65,064 | 54,244 | 19.9 |
| Somerville, Mass. | 77,236 | 61,643 | 25.3 |
| Springfield, Mass. | 88,926 | 62,059 | 43.3 |
| Springfield, Mo. | 35,201 | 23,267 | 51.3 |
| Taunton, Mass. | 34,259 | 31,036 | 10.4 |
| Terre Haute, Ind. | 58,157 | 36,673 | 58.6 |
| Waltham, Mass | 27,834 | 23,481 | 18.5 |
| York, Penn. | 44,750 | 33,708 | 32.8 |

*"Take it from me, I know!"*



"Believe me,
here's *some* pipe smoking.

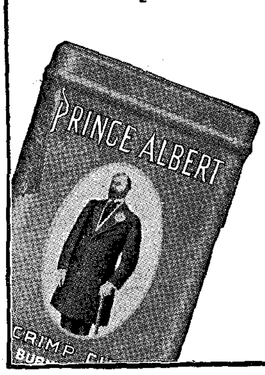
"Take it dead straight, you fellows with stung tongues—and listen, you who are pipe-shy:

"Prince Albert *can't bite your tongue.* That isn't the old ditty hooked up to a new melody. But it's facts—facts!

**PRINCE ALBERT**

is 'second sight' in the tobacco line—absolutely *the goods!* It just gingers you into enjoying a pipe all over again.

"And say, men, it's real tobacco! There's class to it—bang up from the first draw down to the sweetest heel you ever pulled on next morning.



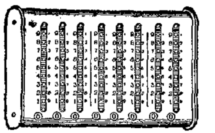
"It's the best flavored smoke, the coolest smoke, holds its fire closer and burns longer than any tobacco you ever did get next to, *believe me!*"

Listen. Prince Albert is made by a special process controlled exclusively by us. There can be no substitute or "near-like-it," *because no other tobacco can be made like P. A.*

***Sold almost everywhere these days. But if you can't connect send 8 cents for our introductory tin.***

(This offer applies only in the United States.)

**R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.**



**ADD OR SUBTRACT—QUICK!**

The Bassett $1 Adder insures rapid and accurate calculations in addition and subtraction. An invaluable aid to every business man. Simple to operate. Capacity $999,999.99 Durably made. Quickly resets to zero. Sent prepaid for $1.00. Money returned if not as represented. Brand new offer to agents.

**J. H. BASSETT & CO., Dept. 42, 5921 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

**W. L. DOUGLAS**
**HAND-SEWED PROCESS SHOES**

**MEN'S $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 & $5.00**
**WOMEN'S $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4**
**BOYS' $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00**

**THE STANDARD FOR 30 YEARS**

They are absolutely the most popular and best shoes for the price in America. They are the leaders everywhere because they hold their shape, fit better, look better and wear longer than other makes. They are positively the most economical shoes for you to buy. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom — value guaranteed.

**TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE!** If your dealer cannot supply you write for Mail Order Catalog.

**W. L. DOUGLAS, 171 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.**

In EMERGENCY Try
**Hunyadi János**
NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
Avoid Substitutes

**Where Money Earns Most**

Invest in the West where highest interest is paid. Idaho is developing along solid, substantial lines more rapidly than any other section. Our opportunities for lending money profitably are unsurpassed.

**We Pay 5%, 6%, or 7%**

on our class "C" Savings Certificates, according to length of time savings remain with us.

**Any Amounts, $25 to $5,000**

Withdrawal accommodations very liberal. We invite your patronage. Investigate our plan insuring **absolute security** for your savings. Address inquiry today. (1)

**Union Savings Building & Trust Co.**
Department B 1107 Main St., Boise, Idaho

# Kennel Directory

## COLLIES

**Sunnybrae Kennels, Registered** Collie dogs the highest quality obtainable at the lowest prices possible, is our motto.
F. R. CLARK, Bloomington, Ill.

COLLIES AT A BARGAIN.—Fine puppies, highest quality brood bitches and stud dogs must go quickly. All finely bred. GLEN TANA COLLIE KENNELS, Box 2222, Spokane, Wash.

**Don't Buy a Collie** until you investigate our Kennels and prices! ! State plainly your wants.
**HALL'S COLLIE KENNELS (Reg. A. K. C.)**
**2457 North Penn St. Indianapolis Indiana**

**Collies**—Springdale Stud's Ch. O. Artist and Imp. O. Sample (known as "The best worker on sheep in Eng.") guarantee the quality, Savage the price. Pups, brood bitches and stud dogs. P. L. SAVAGE, St. Charles, Ill.

## ENGLISH BULLS

### ENGLISH BULLDOG PUPPIES

Of the highest breeding, typical individuals, sound and healthy, $25.00.
**Leishman Kennels, Route 2, Birmingham, Ala.**

## AIREDALES

**FOR SALE**—Airedale Terrier Puppies. Extra Good Ones from champion lineage. Two male and two female five months old. Prices right. LINN BROS. R. F. D. No. 2, South Zanesville, O.

## BEAGLES

**FOR SALE**—Well-trained Beagles, Rabbit Dogs, Fox Hounds, Deer, Bear, Coon Hounds, Bird Dogs, Pet Dogs. Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrets, Guinea Pigs. 10 cts. 40 page catalogue. BROWN'S KENNELS, York, Pa.

## POINTERS AND SETTERS

***Pointers and Setters*** We have several for sale that are most thoroughly trained on such game as Quail, Grouse, etc. They are high class shooting dogs and know their business in the field. Can furnish either dog or bitch.

Address: KENNEL
1222 Race Street Cincinnati, Ohio

PAIR TRAINED SETTERS—Two seasons' experience, staunch, fine nose, good workers, retrieve, 75 dollars each. Setters and Pointers, country raised, 1 year old, reliable old Virginia strain of gentleman's field dogs, 20 to 40 dollars each. T. G. Herring, Bridgewater, Virginia, Box 95.

**POINTERS AND SETTERS,**
BROKEN AND UNBROKEN.
**VIRGINIA KENNELS,**
**Staunton, Va.**

**SIXTEEN LLEWELLIN SETTER PUPPIES** Whelped in June and July, 1910. Sired by field winner and producer. All papers furnished. Write for prices and breeding. JOHN WOLFE, Freelandville, Indiana.

## HOUNDS

**TRAINED COON**
fox, rabbit and wolf hounds; squirrel dogs; reliable and experienced. State wants.
ED. HOPKINS,
Mammoth Springs, Ark.

RIPPING Rabbit and Fox Hounds. Thoroughly trained. Pups old enough to break; natural hunters, will break themselves; best blood and training bring best results. Some fine Beagle Brood Bitches broken on rabbits.
J. MASON, Mechanics Falls, Me.

# Classified Columns

## PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

Patents that Protect and Pay. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 612 F St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Victor J. Evans & Co. Washington.

PATENTS IN CASH DEMAND—Many deals closed by our clients—one recently for $680,000.00—our proof of **Patents that Protect.** Send 8c. postage for our 3 books for inventors. R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Div. 63, Washington, D. C. Estab. 1869.

PATENTS that PAY. 2 Books free: "What and How to Invent—Proof of Fortunes in Patents" and 61-p. Guide. Special offer E. E. Vrooman, 806 F St., Washington, D.C.

## HELP WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS to sell latest inventions—Combination Opera and Field Glass—Containing seven instruments in one: Opera Glass, Field Glass, Reading Glass, Stereoscope, Compass, Microscope, Laryngoscope. Sample by mail 50c.
Berk Brothers, 529 Broadway, New York.

LEARN to write advertisements by Mail, You can positively earn $25 to $100 per week. Send for FREE prospectus. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 31, Page Bldg., Michigan Ave., Chicago.

## REAL ESTATE

APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS AND CHERRIES grow plentifully in the orchards on many of our $30 and $40 per acre improved farms near good towns in New York State. Why then pay $250 per acre for "prospective" apple orchard lands remote from civilization? For list of low-priced farm and orchard lands in New York and other States ask McBurney, Stocking & Co., 277 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

YOUR ATTENTION is called to the marvelous results obtained by users of the classified columns of THE HOMILETIC REVIEW. At a cost of only 3 cents per word you may reach 30,000 of the country's leading ministers by means of the best religious magazine published. Write for circular describing this READERS EXCHANGE and CHURCH SUPPLY BUREAU to
THE HOMILETIC REVIEW,
Box 103, Madison Square Station,
New York City

## FOR WRITERS

FACTS, STATISTICS
and other material for addresses, reports, essays. Literary advice and criticism. Revision and correction of MSS. Genealogical research. Bureau of Research, New Albany, Ind.

AUTHORS—Let us manufacture your books. We set up, electrotype, print, bind, etc. Complete facilities.
LINO TYPE-CASTING CO.
257 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK

STORY WRITERS! We find publishers for your work, and revise MSS. when necessary. This Bureau is operating under the written endorsement of America's leading publishers. No advance fee required—reasonable charge. Mail MSS. today. LITERARY BUREAU, 813 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

## BOOKS

MICHAEL THE LION OF ERGAKUK. "Full of life. fun, joy; illustrations will captivate child fortunate enough to get copy." —*Portland, Ore., Journal.* By mail, $1.00. Wm. B. Burrows, Publisher, St. N, New York.

## OFFICE EQUIPMENT

TYPEWRITERS, every make, each entirely rebuilt and refinished; guaranteed satisfactory or may be returned. Illustrated list free. Agent's discounts. Typewriter Clearing House Co., 337 B'way, New York City.

TYPEWRITERS: Real Remingtons, $12.00; Hammonds, Densmores, $10.00; Smith Premiers, $15.00; Olivers, Underwoods, $25.00. Fifteen days' free trial and a year's guarantee. Send for catalogue. Harlem Typewriter Exchange, 215 W. 125th St., N. Y. C.

## MACHINERY

RIFE AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC RAM pumps water by water power—no attention—no expense—2 feet fall elevates water 50 feet, etc. Guaranteed. Catalog free.
RIFE RAM CO., 2197 Trinity Bldg. New York

## FOR PERSONAL USE

**For the Hair.**
HAIR GROWTH stimulated by the Modern Vacuum Cap. Sent on 60 days' free trial at our expense. No drugs or electricity. Removes the cause of dandruff and falling hair. Postal brings illustrated booklet.
MODERN VACUUM CAP CO.
594 Barclay Block Denver, Colo.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

ENLARGEMENTS for Den Decorations. Special—Two 8 in. x 10 in. enlargements for 75c with order. Expert Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Regular price list 2c stamps. ROBT. L. JOHNSTON, Expert Photo Finishing, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

# Travel and Resort Directory

## Independent Around-the-World Trips $618

**Tickets good for two years**
**BY**
**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD**

Unusual facilities combining every comfort and luxury. All twin screw steamers. Cabins are roomy, airy and light. Every invention contributing to the safety of the passengers.

Travelers' checks good all over the world.

*Write for "Around-the-World" booklet D.*

**OELRICHS & CO.**
**General Agents**
**5 Broadway, New York**

**THE COLLVER TOURS**
**(The Best in Travel)**
**SMALL SELECT PARTIES**

## Round THE World

**EASTWARD**
**Oct. 22—Nov. 5.**
**SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE**
Including SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, etc. **Oct. 29**
For Detailed Information Address
**The Collver Tours Company**
424 Boylston Street, Boston.

**Free Trip** to Europe or in America will be given at any time to an organizer of a party of eight. Address BABCOCK'S TOURS, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn

## THE ORIENT 1911

**EGYPT-PALESTINE-GREECE**
Sail in February, 1911, and enjoy the ideal season. It is not too early to make preparations. Our plans are ready. Send for announcement. Ask for Suggested Readings and Maps.
**BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL**
19 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

## AROUND THE WORLD

**Small parties sailing Sept., Oct., and Nov.**

## EGYPT and PALESTINE

**Sailing Jan. and Feb., 1911**
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

## ROUND THE WORLD

Thirty-ninth annual series of *Tours de Luxe.* Eastbound from New York November 5, 24, 1910, January 7, 1911. Comprehensive Itineraries. The best in Travel.

Annual Series of

## TOURS TO THE ORIENT

Leave from January to April, 1911
**THOS. COOK & SON**
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal, Toronto, etc.
**Cook's Travellers' Cheques are Good All Over the World.**

## ROUND THE WORLD

Only 15 members in each party **WITH CLARK** Exceptional interesting features
Nov. 19, **Eastward, with Java $2,400**
Jan. 25, **Eastward, $2,100** Nov. 8, **Westward, $2,200**
**FRANK C. CLARK Times Bldg., New York**

## Foreign Views

in three dimensions are far more realistic than ordinary photographs, however large. Send 1c stamp for 3 free stereos: From Singer Tower, Roosevelt Reception, Wrestlers (Uffizi) and list of foreign and American views and statuary. N. Y. STEREO CO., Box 432, Madison Square, New York.

**SMITH'S FOREIGN TOURS.**
ORIENT Jan. 14th, EUROPE June 24th, 1911. 21st Year. Limited parties. Send for booklet. C. H. SMITH, 22 State St., Rochester, N. Y.

**EUROPE and the ORIENT—1911.** Annual Oriental Tour sails in February. First Class throughout. Membership limited. 30th successful year. Write for programs. Dr. and Mrs. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y.

## WORLD TOUR

**With SPAIN & Christmas in ROME**
Nov. 26, Dec. 3. Without Spain, Dec. 10. Christmas in Rome with Spain, Nov. 26, Dec. 3. Without Spain, Dec. 10. **Oriental Tour** in January—Tours to all parts of Europe. Programs free.
**De Potter Tours** (32d Year) 32 Broadway NEW YORK

## TABET'S TOURS CO.

**Branch Office at Cairo, Egypt**
**Privacy, Independence, Comfort**
Select, limited parties, sailing Jan. 7th, 21st, Feb. 18th to **EGYPT**
Special facilities offered independent travelers. Booklets and rates on request.
**TABET'S TOURS COMPANY**
**389 5th Ave., New York**

## A Subscriber's Service Bureau

Have you anything you would like to sell? Is there anything you would like to exchange? Is there something you'd like to secure? If so, these Classified Columns offer you excellent opportunity. A thousand readers of The Literary Digest are worth more to advertisers than a thousand average readers, because Literary Digest Readers are above the average. They represent a concentration of purchasing power. They are responsible and you can deal with them with absolute safety. No matter what you wish to sell—from a set of books to a piece of real estate—your own 235,000 fellow subscribers are the most likely buyers. Write to-day for rates and full information. Address Manager Classified Department, Box 721 Literary Digest, 44-60 E. 23d St., N. Y. City

## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

**In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.**

"N. W. M.," Sewickley, Pa.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the proper name Dvorak."

The Standard Dictionary (p. 2245, col. 3) gives the following pronunciation of this name: dvor"zhak′ (o as in nor, a as in arm).

"C. R.," Catskill, N. Y.—"Does not the word *assassinate*, when properly used, refer only to an attempt upon the life of a person, regardless of whether the attempt is followed by death or not?"

A former definition of this word was "to attempt to kill; maltreat; injure"; but it is now obsolete. The present accepted meaning of the word as given in the dictionaries, is "to murder, as treacherously or under the impulse of partizanship, fanaticism, etc.; kill, as by surprize or secret assault."

"M. V. B.," Roswell, N. M.—"Please give the translation of the Greek word 'ἀνάγκη,' which appears in Victor Hugo's 'Notre Dame.'"

In this particular connection the meaning attached to the term is "the law of necessity." The word may also be defined as "necessity; adversity; poverty."

"S. W.," Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly give the meaning of the words 'E Pluribus Unum,' engraved on the American coins."

This Latin phrase is recorded on page 2355, col. 3, of the Standard Dictionary, and the translation reads, "Out of many, one."

"C. T. R.," Keedysville, Md.—"Please state which of the following sentences is correct: 'Mesdames Green, Brown, and Miss Gray will sing a trio'; or, 'Mesdames Green and Brown and Miss Gray will sing a trio.'"

According to the ruling that conjunctions connect "words of the same class, having a similar relation to another word to which they belong," the second form of the sentence submitted is correct, the additional conjunction being necessary to show the relation of the word "Mesdames" to the first two names mentioned.

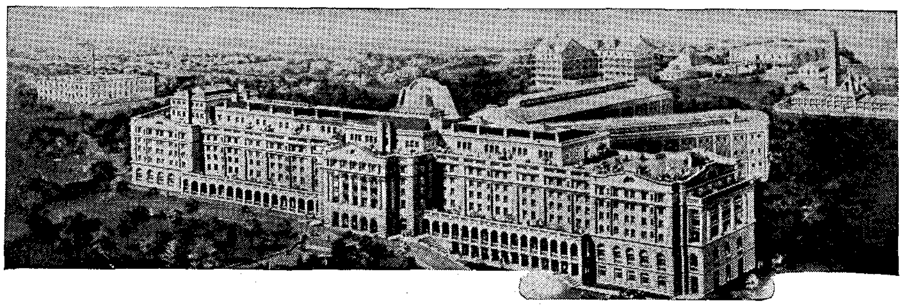
"W. L. C.," Rockland, Mass.—"In the following sentence, which is the proper form of the verb, 'I intended *to do* (or *to have done*) this before'?"

In J. D. Quackenbos's "Rhetoric" this point in the constructon of sentences is thus explained: "Avoid the common error of placing a past infinitive after a verb in a past tense, when that infinitive is intended to express an action or state contemporary with the time of the first verb. 'I meant *to have done it*' should be, 'I meant to do it.' (Compare 'I wanted to go'; not, 'to have gone.') The present infinitive denotes contemporary or future time; the past infinitive, past time. Have in mind the sense to be conveyed."

"M. E. G.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Please give the pronunciation of the word 'coupon' according to the best usage in this country."

All authorities are unanimous in stating that the pronunciation of this word is cu′pon (u as in rule, o as in not).

**The Battle Creek Sanitarium**



**For the Over-worked—The Over-tired—**

For the man or woman fighting a daily battle with ill-health, even a short stay at the Battle Creek Sanitarium often means rejuvenation—new health, new strength, a reawakened joy in living—for the business man, an increased capacity and efficiency; for the woman, rekindled vigor for household and social duties.

A month, or possibly a fortnight, here in this atmosphere of health and good cheer will greatly increase your efficiency and fortify you against winter trials.

The rates are very moderate, the total cost, medical attention and all, being less than the charges at most resort hotels.

A system of general health culture and training corrects errors of eating, drinking and living, and establishes new and correct health habits.

Every visitor receives a special individual study of his or her individual needs.

For those who have been too much indoors, there are the country walks, automobiling, outdoor gymnasium and outdoor sleeping.

In the great gymnasium physical exercises are taken on gradually under the constant care of individual trainers.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium System comprises over 200 baths, including Nauheim, Electric Light Baths, Phototherapy, Electricity, X-Ray, Finsen-Ray, Mechanical Vibrations, Massage, Manual Swedish Movement, and others.

There are four spendid swimming pools—swimming instructors if desired.

Indoors there is a great palm garden—a delightful visiting place for guests. The sun parlor, rest foyers and long porch promenades all provide ideal places of rest and recreation.

Please send a postal for a beautifully illustrated portfolio containing 60 photographic views, showing the Battle Creek Sanitarium from within and without.

**The Sanitarium**
Address Box 117
**Battle Creek, Michigan**

**Big Journeys with Little Care**

**Around the World**
**Southbound**

The Canaries, South Africa, Johannesburg (Gold Mines), Kimberley (Diamond Mines), Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, Tasmania, New Zealand (the earth's wonderland), Australia, the Philippines, China, Japan and Honolulu.

**EGYPT**
**GREECE AND TURKEY**
**THE HOLY LAND AND THE NILE**

The out-of-the-way and unfamiliar nooks and corners—arrangements rather exclusive.

Membership Limited. Programs Free by Mail

**Raymond and Whitcomb Co.**
225 Fifth Ave., New York 306 Washington St., Boston
Oliver Building, Pittsburg 1005 Chestnut St., Phila.

**The Care and Training of Children** *By Le Grand Kerr, M.D.*

In many homes to-day the methods of modern physicians in the care of children are replacing the historical "treatments" of the old family nurse—*much to the advantage of the growing generation.* Dr. Kerr is a prominent Brooklyn physician of many years' experience, and already known as the author of several books dealing with infants and young children. This book concerns the *mental* and *moral* training of children, as well as their care in both sickness and health. He tells you how many children's illnesses may be prevented, and a vigorous growth secured. He insists strongly on the differences in children, even in those having the same parents, and points out the need for recognizing these differences in all questions of medical treatment and upbringing. *This is essentially a parents' book.*

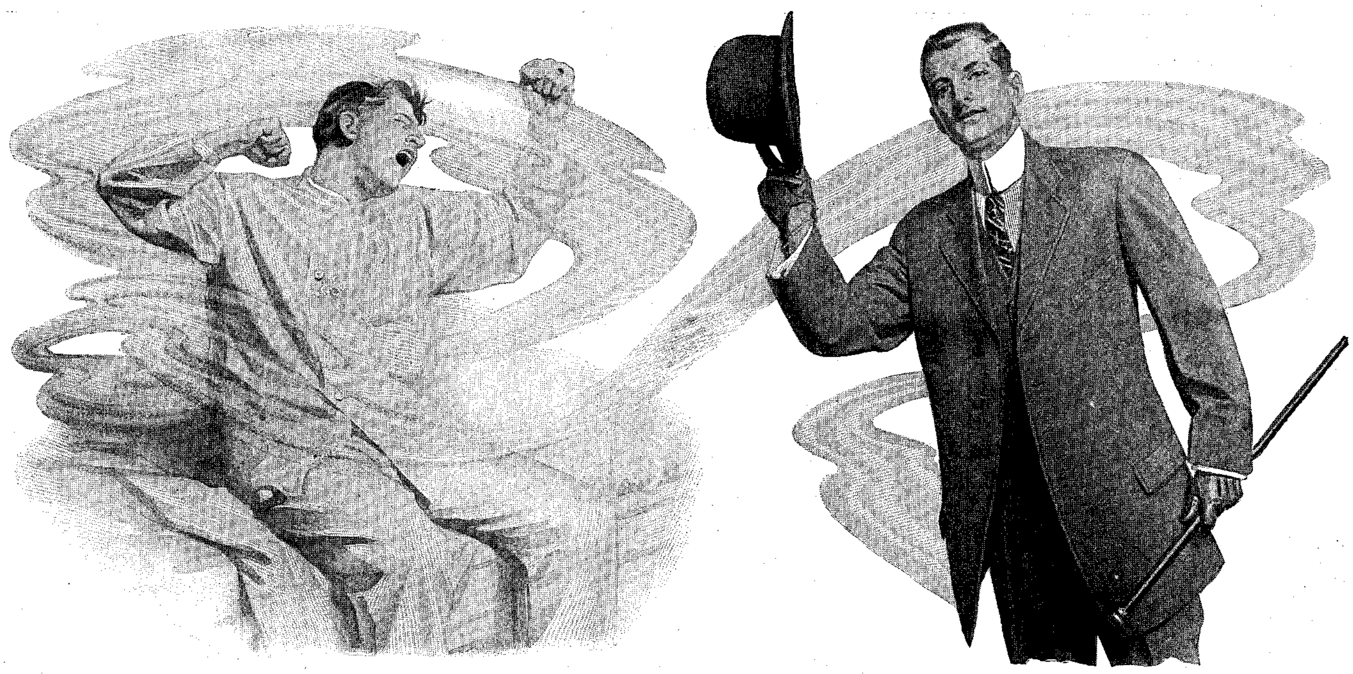
Cloth, 75 cents, net; postpaid 82 cents.
**FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY** New York and London

**Health and Pleasure Resort**

Golf, Riding, Bathing, Fishing. Mineral water famous in U. S. and Europe for stomach, liver, bladder, and kidneys. Booklet mailed.
**TATE SPRING CO.,** Tate Spring, Tenn.

**Spiritual Healing and Christian Science**

See article by Principal C. H. D. Grimes in THE HOMILETIC REVIEW for October. 30 cents per copy; $3.00 a year. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.



Copyright 1910 by The Royal Tailors

# The "Raw Material" and the "Finished Product"

## Every morning 300,000 of the most particular male persons in America get up and into Royal Tailored-*to-order* clothes.

Every man, it has been said, looks like an untamed Primitive when he gets out of bed. And the magic of Aladdin's Lamp is no more wonderful than the daily miracle of transformation that real tailored clothes work in the masculine appearance.

In thousands of homes, the uncouth lump of human dough that tumbles onto the carpet in the morning—disheveled and uncombed—is refined into a clean-cut eye-pleasing John Drew through the magic of good grooming and Royal clothes.

Learn to-day how you can get this Broadway tailoring service from a dealer *in your own home town!*

### *A Broadway Tailor Shop Within Walking Distance*

Every man has a deep-seated tenderness for made-to-measure clothes. He may smother that liking for years because some circumstance obliges him to accept ready-made "make-shifts." But no argument or *imagined* economy ever blots that preference out.

SIX·BIG·FEATURES of ROYAL TAILOR CLOTHES

1-Made To Your Measure
2—All Pure Wool—
3-A Legal Guarantee With Each Garment
4-100% Process Shrunk
5-Cost No More Than Ready Mades
6-Six Day Schedule Deliveries

Royal Tailoring enables you to gratify your tailoring tastes without sending a pang to your purse.

For this service places Broadway tailor clothes, both geographically and financially, within reach of clothes-wearers everywhere.

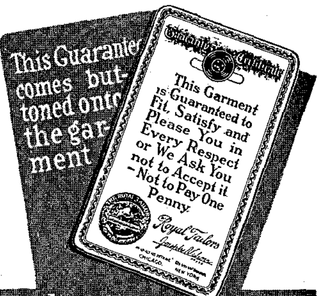
---

There is a dealer in your own town ready with tape line and willingness to measure you for a Royal Fall or Winter suit or overcoat. The woolen you pick out will be from the cream of all the season's creations. And the price you pay ($20, $25, $30, $35) brings you the very acme of finished tailoring perfection. And as low as $16.50 and $18 most wonderful values.

But even if price is no object, the Royal Service has other features that you cannot get elsewhere.

It gives you exclusively All Pure Wool. It warrants every stitch of workmanship, every inch of material put into the garment. It delivers the garment the day you expect it—or it pays you a forfeit for delays. It agrees that if you are dissatisfied in any slighest particular—you need not accept the clothes, nor pay a penny for them. Call on, or send to us to-day for the name of, the local Royal dealer.

Beware of unworthy imitations. Look for the Royal tiger head on all Woolens you are shown. Insist on the genuine.


This Guarantee comes buttoned onto the garment
This Garment is Guaranteed to Fit, Satisfy and Please You in Every Respect or We Ask You not to Accept it—Not to Pay One Penny.
Royal Tailors
Joseph Wilson
Chicago
New York

"A Royal Dealer in Your Town Means a Broadway Tailor Shop Within Walking Distance"

PAY LESS AND DRESS BETTER

Royal Tailored-To-Your-Order Clothes

# The Royal Tailors

Chicago Joseph Wilson New York

Over 5,000 Royal Dealers President. 148 Branch Royal Stores

PAY LESS AND DRESS BETTER

"The Clothes That Real Men Wear"

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

The Overland
for 1911
Licensed under Selden patent

# Why the Overlands Must Be Right

## The Overland this year offers 22 models—from 20 to 35 horsepower—from $775 to $1,675—meeting every idea on style or price or power.

The Overland has quickly become the most successful car ever created. Over 20,000 delighted owners are now telling others about these remarkable cars. And dealers have already paid deposits on more than 18,000 of the new-season models.

In the five Overland factories, employing thousands of men, over $3,000,000 has been invested in the highest type of modern equipment.

All this prestige, this demand, this investment is at stake on producing cars which none can excel. Our dominant place would be forever lost if another car—at any price—ever gave better than Overland service.

### They Must Be Right

Every material used in our chassis is the best that men know for the purpose. Every feature, regardless of cost, is made in accord with the best engineering practice.

In every car, the materials and parts are subjected to more than a thousand inspections—to more rigid inspection than any other maker employs.

Then every chassis, before the body is added, is given at least two severe road tests.

We take no chances on Overlands, for we have too much at stake. We permit no slighting, no skimping. Every part of every chassis is as good as it could be if we sold it at double our price.

### The Cost Cut 28%

Overland prices are due to the use of modern automatic machinery—acres upon acres of it. Also to enormous production. Over $3,000,000 has to date been invested in the best of labor-saving equipment.

We have thus cut the cost of Overlands 28 per cent in the past two years—an average of $300 per car. At the same time we have secured such exactness as could never be secured in the old ways. And we have made every similar part interchangeable.

It is thus that we undersell every other maker who puts out a high grade car.

### Fore Doors Included

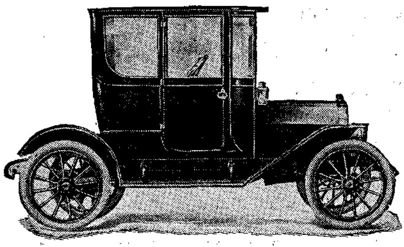
We have employed on our 1911 models some of the ablest designers in the automobile line. The mechanism of the cars could not be further perfected, so their whole attention has been devoted to creating artistic designs. No car at any price has more style than the Overlands this year.

On several designs we offer the option of fore doors or open front—your choice at an equal price. For fore-door models are the coming vogue, and we have decided that Overland customers shall not be charged extra for them.

### Our 1911 Prices

For $775 we are making a 20-horsepower car, easily capable of 45 miles an hour. The wheel base is 96 inches. Four cylinders, of course.

We are making a Torpedo Roadster—the latest type of a racy car—as low as $850.



Our $1,250 four-passenger Coupe

The 25-horsepower Overlands, with 102-inch wheel bases, sell for $1,000—nine per cent less than last year. Touring car body, delivery body, roadster or rumble seats.

The 30-horsepower Overlands, with 110-inch wheel bases, sell for $1,250. A wide choice of bodies, including a Torpedo Roadster, fore-door tonneaus and open front.

We are making a 4-passenger inside drive coupe—the ideal car for winter driving—for $1,250.

The 35-horsepower Overlands, with 118-inch wheel bases, sell for $1,600 and $1,675. All of these prices include magneto and full lamp equipment. Some have planetary transmissions, some sliding gear; some Remy magnetos, some Bosch. Our 22 models will meet any idea.

### New Book of Designs

Please send us this coupon, or write us a postal for our 1911 Book. It shows all the new designs and gives all specifications. It will enable you to compare Overlands, detail by detail with any other car. With it we shall send you the address of the nearest of our 800 dealers where the new models are shown.

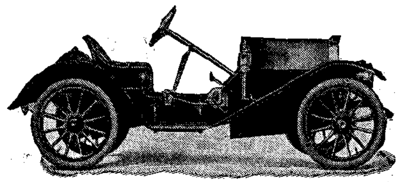
O-4.

**The Willys-Overland Company**
(Licensed under Selden Patent)
**Dept. 0-4. Toledo, Ohio**

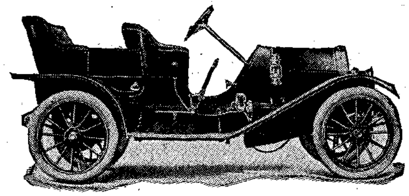
***Send me the 1911 Overland book***

______________________________

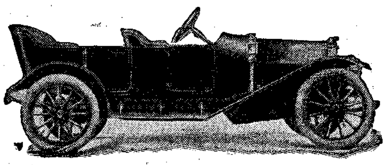
______________________________



**Model 45. One of our 20 h. p. models—$775. Four cylinders—96-inch wheel base**



**Model 38. One of the five styles of $1,000 cars. 25 h. p.—102 inch wheel base**



**Model 54. A torpedo body on one of the new higher-power models.**

**All prices include gas lamps and magneto**

# Get a Glimpse of The Golden West

Spend a Winter vacation in California. Build up the children's health and yours. Revel in the golden sunshine—enjoy the oranges fresh from the trees—roam through fields of brilliant blossoms—and breathe an atmosphere sweet with perfumes.

Economical too, when compared with the many ways there are to spend more and get less.

Take the "Road of Least Resistance," of lowest altitudes and imperceptible curves.

## The Golden State Limited

### Via Rock Island Lines

—exclusively for first-class travel—awaits each day to whirl you out of the snow and sleet and rain, into the cheery summer. And the joy begins with the journey. Superb Pullmans, cosy and well-lighted, with a library to improve the mind and Victrola Recitals to entertain. Full-sized berths, roomy and white. A chef who *knows how*, and a barber and a valet to render every service. Each mile of the well-kept road teems with brilliant panorama. Less than three days upon a perfect train. Every moment one of pleasure

Daily from Chicago and St. Louis to El Paso, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Del Monte—th Golfer's Paradise—and San Francisco.

The new "Californian" and other good trains, providing standard and tourist sleeping car accommodations every day from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Memphis, through to the Pacific Coast, with choice of routes.

*Let us send you illustrated literature and suggestions for a trip worth while. Write me today for our California book.*

**L. M. ALLEN, Passenger Traffic Manager, 238 La Salle Station, Chicago**

Rock Island